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18 January 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2749

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ANGOLA

COMMENTS ON CAPE VERDE MEETING WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria's Voice Seen Preponderant

Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Patrice Claude]

[Text] Johannesburg--When a ruined, weakened, and humiliated government has itself voted plenary powers on an urgent basis, barely a few hours after having met its most serious adversary for the first time, the situation is no doubt very grave. Moreover, this adjective appears prominently in the communique published by ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], the official agency for the Angolan press.

ANGOP stated: "In view of the gravity of the situation the Central Committee of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has decided to provide President Dos Santos with special powers in the framework of the over-all national urgency plan. The very existence of this plan had never been mentioned in the past. Everything indicates that the Central Committee of the MPLA in fact has just "unanimously" provided its leader with plenary powers. This is an unprecedented action in the central committee which up to the present has been deeply divided over the Namibian and other, related questions. This development coincides with the eclipse of one of the most "determined" figures of the party in power, Ambrosio Lukoki, who has been eliminated from his key position within the Political Bureau and dismissed from his responsibilities as chief of the national information service.

Paradoxical as it may seem and although the communique makes no direct allusion to the surprise meeting in Cape Verde, it is clear that American diplomatic and South African military pressures are at the direct origins of this major development. To all appearances the South African delegation at Cape Verde, led by the dynamic minister of foreign affairs, Pik Botha, who is accompanied by General Malan, the defense chief, has demonstrated it can be sufficiently convincing to stimulate an unprecedented reflex of Angolan unity within the MPLA.

According to the Cape Verdian authorities, the conversations at Sal lasted for 5 long hours, and the participants agreed to meet again at an undetermined date. A certain amount of optimism is beginning to be felt in South Africa regarding the Angolan question. The South African state radio commented on Tuesday [9 December] that: "The conversations prove that it is possible for two strongly opposed parties to work together when each one sees something to gain from them." However, this short comment raises the question of who will lose from them. In the total absence of official information we enter the domain of suppositions. However, for certain observers who are familiar with the diplomatic ballet now under way, there is hardly any doubt about the answer. One of them said: "SWAPO certainly will gain, and perhaps UNITA."

Why Die for Windhoek?

Abandoned at one time, the idea of establishing a demilitarized zone in southern Angola, included in the well-known UN Resolution 435, is again appearing. As it has finally become aware of its extraordinary position of strength on the ground, the South African government reportedly has decided to accept what its military authorities rejected until a few months ago. The Luanda government hardly has a choice. If the MPLA, which seems to have decided "against dying for Windhoek," wants to see peace and its territorial integrity reestablished some day, it will have to be as a result of a decision made by Pretoria.

The immediate military objective of South Africa is "to put an end to the terrorist activities of SWAPO in Namibia." The nationalist movement under Sam Nujoma, who said he had learned of the Cape Verde meeting "with some surprise," could thus be invited by his hosts in Angola to abstain from any armed activity based on Angola. This could be the initial phase of a de facto ceasefire in Namibia.

Besieged by journalists, the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs was still declining on Wednesday morning [8 December] to state its position publicly. In Washington a spokesman of the Department of State limited himself to calling the meeting a "positive development" which might "break the cycle of violence." The spokesman continued: "The conversations could facilitate the search for a settlement of the problems of regional security," while contributing "to our efforts in favor of Namibian independence."

Accused by all sides of having led the Namibian negotiations into an impasse by adopting a regional strategy linking the Cuban presence in Angola to the independence of the territory occupied by Pretoria, the Americans are logically awaiting the outcome of the present events. Despite the desperate efforts of the Cape Verdian press to credit President Aristides Pereira with the initiative for the meeting, it is clear, nevertheless, that the meeting was organized by the Americans. It has been confirmed by a reliable source that Chester Croker, American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, at least 2 weeks ago confided to certain Western diplomats involved in the search for a Namibian settlement that there was a chance that the meeting would take place around 6 December.

Ravaged by a war which is ruining its economy, daily humiliated by South African occupation of the entire southwestern region of its territory (up to 200 kilometers North of the Namibian frontier), subject to the increased pressure of anti-Marxist rebels in UNITA who, with support from Pretoria, virtually control the southeastern part of the country and are reportedly moving toward the center as well, it is a unified but weakened MPLA which has been driven into direct negotiations with the South African giant.

MPLA Situation Analyzed

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] Nothing has yet happened as a result of the direct negotiations which began on Wednesday, 8 December, in Cape Verde, between Angolans and South Africans (see LE MONDE of 10 December). The date of their resumption is not yet known, but in any case it does not seem that they are expected before the beginning of 1983. On the other hand the negotiations coincide with the raising once again of the fragile political equilibrium which has long prevailed within the Angolan government team, and for reasons which are not directly linked to the negotiation of the Namibian conflict.

The "special powers in the framework of the overall national urgency plan" entrusted to President Dos Santos by the Central Committee of the MPLA party, the single political party in the country, seem to be the outcome of an effort made by the Angolan chief of state at least since the beginning of 1982 in opposition to any dilution of power in the country.

Since the death of Neto in September, 1979, the country and the MPLA party have become practically ungovernable. Today the South Africans control the southern part of the country along the Namibian border, where the Angolan Army can undertake no more than land raids from time to time. In the central part of the country, heavily populated and agricultural by occupation, the UNITA rebellion under Savimbi, with South African logistical support, has led to an impossible situation. Hundreds of thousands of "displaced persons" move around in search of food. The war in that area has become very brutal. Insecurity is now generalized.

Furthermore, with the exception of the exploration and exploitation of petroleum, an essentially offshore operation, the economy, little by little, has been paralyzed. In facing up to this situation the party and the Army have reacted by resigning themselves to doing nothing, particularly under the influence of the "Zairians"--the Angolans who took refuge in Zaire during the colonial war against the Portuguese and who returned after 1975--who are numerous within the MPLA party, which hardly has 15,000 members, 3,000 of them active, in a country with 6 million inhabitants.

At the beginning of 1982, in order to put an end to the existing paralysis within the leadership of the MPLA party, then divided into several factions, President Dos Santos went over to the offensive, relying on the support of the "old guard" of the party. The proceedings of the meetings of the Central Committee were distributed among active party members. A campaign against corruption--openly practiced by party leaders--was undertaken. After a long period of exile in Moscow "Iko" Carreira, one of the historic leaders of the MPLA, was appointed the head of a committee for the reorganization of the Army, thus becoming once again the real leader of the Angolan armed forces. His return to the highest level of the government was all the more important as Carreira was the promoter of the "overall national urgency plan" which has been mentioned but which he has not succeeded, up to now, in having the party swallow.

The adoption of this plan, as well as the dismissal of Lukoki--who, while belonging to the "old guard," is considered to be close to the "Zairians"--seems to indicate that Dos Santos has just gained some ground. The violent attacks made on 30 November by the minister of state security--a military officer--against certain "leaders" engaged in foreign exchange and diamond trafficking are aimed in the same direction. However, it is no doubt too early to know whether the chief of state and his friends have definitely won a game which is going on within the MPLA party. The announcement of punishments or dismissals, possible developments in the next few weeks, would say more about what already looks like a test of strength between the Angolan leaders.

Of course, the impact of the Namibian conflict--South African incursions, the presence of SWAPO in Angola, and South African aid to UNITA--weighs heavily on present developments. However, in this connection, several points should be underlined:

--For the moment, nothing indicates that within the MPLA party the most important cleavage is between pro-Soviet and pro-Western elements or between "radicals" and "moderates;"

--The Angolans only sent a second-ranking delegation to Cape Verde and have indicated that they would not discuss a "linkage" between the Namibian conflict and the presence of Cuban troops on their territory, whose number is today estimated by American intelligence services at about 30,000 men;

--Luanda is still distrustful of the SWAPO leadership, which in the past has had close relationships with UNITA. In case the president of SWAPO, Nujoma, should find himself in power in Windhoek, wisdom would invite the MPLA party to be concerned about an eventual alliance between UNITA and SWAPO. Furthermore, until proved to the contrary, SWAPO remains a relatively weak liberation movement.

For all these reasons, if one of the keys to the Namibian conflict in fact is to be found in Luanda, it will be necessary to see first what the result will be of the test of strength undertaken by President Dos Santos.

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CSO: 3419/324

CUBAN UNPOPULARITY, INTERNAL DISSENSION, UNITA RISE SEEN

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 24, 1 Dec 82 pp 6-8

[Text]

South Africa does not want a hostile socialist regime, black or multi-racial, to succeed in Angola, with or without Cuban troops. And the present MPLA regime, although for economic reasons alone it needs a settlement more than South Africa, is politically shaky within Angola. A departure of the Cubans would almost certainly hasten a change of leadership in the MPLA.

The circumstances of Angola can be better understood by placing the Angola of today in the former Portuguese twin colonies in southern Africa since the military coup in Lisbon in 1974.

At the time of independence Mozambique was represented by a single major liberation movement, FRELIMO, which has retained much of its populist revolutionary impetus. Enjoying good relations with both the Soviet Union and China, and a working relationship with South Africa itself, Mozambican politics are relatively open and self-confident. President Samora Machel and other prominent FRELIMO leaders are the first to admit the shortcomings of post-colonial underdevelopment and the Mozambican press, namely the weeklies *Tempo* and *Domingo*, devote much of their space to exposing cases of corruption and negligence.

Angola, in many ways much like an East European communist country, is now only marginally different from the days of the repressive system of censorship of the old Salazar-Caetano Portuguese colonial regime, which kept Angola isolated from the outside world. Angolan representatives or visitors abroad are more afraid and suspicious of others than of the strangers with whom they confide. Race or class discrimination have been replaced by party privilege. The few consumer goods in the shops are only available by order of party rank and status. Outside the few pockets of wealth — the oil-installations of Cabinda, the diamond-producing compounds in Lunda, and the homes of top-party leaders in Luanda — there is widespread famine and despair. In Lobito and Benguela, for instance, workers and school children have been sent home because they could hardly stand up because of malnutrition. Economic, social and health conditions are so low that they make

a mockery of any national plans.

There are, of course, clear signs of rejection of this transplant of an Eastern European socialist model.

Having been forced by circumstances and opportunism to isolate themselves from democratic practice, even the leadership of the MPLA has become reduced in numbers and increasingly isolated. The party members are vastly outnumbered by the non-committed, and the main nucleus of power, surrounding the presidency, is outnumbered by the dissidents within the party secretariat and Peoples' Assembly. Official visitors and diplomatic representatives alike have long noticed that apart from the president and one or two ministers, no other members of the government seem to take part, or even know, the agenda or the contents of negotiations on the most crucial issues.

In a situation where the main newspaper *Diário de Luanda*, makes *Pravda* look exciting, much of the worthwhile news circulates in the form of spoken rumour. Lately Luanda has been rife with rumours that President José Eduardo dos Santos narrowly escaped an attempted assassination inside the police (DISA) headquarters in October.

The elusive Henrique "Iko" Carreira, a former minister of defence, who spent three years in Moscow in 'working exile' (AC Vol 23 No 15), has been seen in Luanda acting as a protocol official for visiting dignitaries, but is still to be appointed a new position. Rumour has it that he will replace the present minister of defence, Pedro Maria Tonha ("Pedale"), while the latter goes to Moscow for a high-ranking graduation course at a military academy. The Soviet Union evidently wants to ensure that Angolans in key positions are properly qualified.

If the alien political system has become popularly unwelcome, so too has the presence of the Cubans. Cuba, which has few well qualified people to spare, has sent to Angola a poor selection of *coopérantes* who have not in any way integrated with the local population. A tacit mutual separation prevails which makes the Cuban contingents look like "in-groups" living in voluntary *apartheid*. Anyhow, the presence of a foreign army has widespread economic, political and psychological implications that touch in one way or another all aspects of Angolan life.

The Angolan opponents of the present MPLA leadership, including many dissidents within party ranks, like their counterparts under totalitarian regimes elsewhere, are demanding first and foremost the "right to know". They want freedom to discuss the factors that account for the economic decline, to the extremes of famine, that has befallen Angola. They want those who benefit from corruption, rather than those who expose it, to be punished and curbed. They also want to know the proposals that are being made at conference tables by foreign countries, including the US.

A dependent leadership

The error of the present leadership of the MPLA is that it is spoiling the good case it has for refusing the linkage between the Cubans and Namibia. In contrast with its direct adversary, UNITA, which is more interested in openness and publicity, the MPLA leadership surrounds itself by secrecy — a certain sign of weakness. As the situation in Angola deteriorates, Cuban troops will increasingly be seen as a means of survival for a leadership which cannot see its errors, or has itself become a prisoner of a political stalemate engendered elsewhere.

If the Cubans were to go, probably over a period — as foreseen at one stage in the Namibia talks — the "nationalist moderates" in the MPLA would almost certainly gain credibility and power. A more populist government, prepared if only through lack of alternative to negotiate with UNITA, could buy time for an overall solution to the region, including even departure of the Cubans.

It seems now that in any event something is about to give. UNITA, directly assisted increasingly by South Africa and less directly by a number of other countries, has embarked on a successful offensive in the Huambo central plateau region, and is edging ever nearer Luanda. FAPLA, with a small element of Cuban assistance, has tried with less success to sever UNITA from its bases in the south west of the country. Two UNITA bases there, possibly more, have been captured and destroyed by FAPLA. But overall, UNITA's capacity has not been significantly impaired.

Obviously UNITA wanted to build a stronger military position before a possible Namibia settlement. Even though the chances of the latter are remote for the foreseeable future, UNITA continues to increase the pace and scale of its operations on the central plateau. Conceivably the strategy is to pave the way for a South African-assisted push on Luanda.

If South Africa were to take part in a push on Luanda, the Soviet Union would probably fly in dozens of long-range *Antonovs*, thus increasing the regime's resistance and probably making a UNITA-South African attack too expensive and politically dangerous. Yet there is no doubt that from Pretoria's view, UNITA performs the same anti-government function as does the MNR in Mozambique.

UNITA is now moving fairly freely around Huambo, more or less controls most roads leading to it, and appears to be ready to overrun the town. In any event, Huambo is under siege and cannot hold out for much longer. UNITA appears to have a large supply of ammunition for a change, and to be well-endowed with mortars and well-trained, highly mobile units. Last week for instance, UNITA mortar attacked a heavily armed train about 60 miles west of Huambo; a few days before, it attacked with rockets a petrol-tanker road convoy near Villa

Franca. Both attacks were reportedly completely successful.

Before this recent tightening of the pincers on Huambo, UNITA had escalated its attacks nearer to Luanda. In mid-October it attacked the FAPLA barracks at Kandende on the Luanda-Malanje road, 200 miles to the east of Luanda; in early November it attacked the town of Calulo, only 140 miles to the south of Luanda (the attack is unconfirmed); and a few days later it claimed, not so convincingly, that it was responsible for a fire which badly damaged the MPLA's congress hall in Luanda.

UNITA's boosted image

A feature of this activity has been the amount of ammunition, the concentrated fire-power and the size of UNITA units. Instead of moving around in 10-15 man units, carrying out hit and run attacks on small targets, it is now often working in units of over 100 men, and is attacking much larger targets.

In the process UNITA is trying to boost its image to that of a well-organised national movement with a lot of muscle. For example, having attacked the MPLA-held south-western town of Gago Coutinho in early November, a UNITA press release referred to the "armed forces for the liberation of Angola", rather than simply to UNITA forces. And two weeks ago, perhaps as a follow-up to the claimed burning of the congress hall in Luanda, UNITA's chief of staff, Brig. Demostenes Amos Chilingutula, referred to UNITA's "sabotage brigade (BATE)". In the same communiqué it was stated that all roads would be open to UNITA attack — a bold assertion that again indicates UNITA's strategy of bringing the internal war to a higher level.

The destruction last month of the rail and road bridges linking the southern towns of Lubango and Mocamedes is claimed by UNITA as its own action, despite reports that South African aircraft were involved.

Apart from strengthening and publicly acknowledging its military ties with South Africa, UNITA has recently spent more time making contacts with other weapons sources. They include Pierre Muller, the veteran Swiss arms dealer, whom UNITA's representative in Morocco, José Furtado, we understand met in October. There are also reports of Portuguese mercenaries in Madrid buying Spanish and Yugoslav weapons for anti-MPLA movements — probably UNITA.

Apparently as part of its offensive, UNITA has effectively forced the *Red Cross* to close its operations in the central plateau district, where it was feeding about 60,000 people. In mid-October UNITA kidnapped 15 *Red Cross* workers in Cunene province and a number from the Huambo district. It said that the *Red Cross* had been infiltrated by DISA, the MPLA's security service,

and that FAPLA had used *Red Cross* markings, claiming that a FAPLA aircraft with red crosses had bombed the UNITA base at Lubango. UNITA argues that "all, pacifists and neutral groups . . . are cover-up agents on the services of Soviet expansionism", but that more specifically the *Red Cross's* presence in the heart of Ovimbundu territory discourages UNITA's natural supporters from fighting against the MPLA. Talks have been held between UNITA and the *Red Cross* in London. There has been little progress towards settling the affair.

Whether or not UNITA captures Huambo, or the Cubans miraculously leave Angola, the South African government has shown every sign that it has no intention whatsoever of accepting a Namibian settlement now. a) Pretoria knows that the MPLA party would not disintegrate if the Cubans left. As we have noted, it probably would entail a thorough reshuffle of the MPLA leadership. But it would not result in a cutting of ties between the Angolans and SWAPO or the ANC. b) The South African military establishment is setting up its new puppets in Windhoek, and prime minister Botha will not interfere, and c) as has been constantly referred to, a Namibia settlement leading to a SWAPO government would be a disastrous electoral liability for Botha and his embattled *National Party*.

Internal politics in Windhoek are in full swing now that Botha has bought time by prolonging the life of the present DTA-dominated National Assembly and Council of Ministers for three months. The alternatives — dissolving the Assembly and calling new internal elections, or imposing a newly constituted Council of Ministers on a reluctant DTA — were evidently judged by Botha to be too divisive.

Botha's second move, the appointment of a new administrator-general to replace Danie Hough, is even more significant. His successor, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, is a confidant of Botha's and a member of the South African President's Council. Niekerk will not take up his post until 1 February next year, at the end of the three-month extension of the National Assembly's powers. He will be the fourth administrator-general since the post was created in August 1977. Each of his predecessors has been associated with different phases of South Africa's internal plans for Namibia. The first,

Judge Marthinus Steyn, helped get the DTA into a position of power and started the transfer of administrative functions from Pretoria to Windhoek; his successor, Gerrit Viljoen, masterminded the establishment of the three-tier "interim" government structure, while Hough's main role has been to downgrade the political powers of the administrator-general in favour of the Council of Ministers.

If by next March there is still no settlement, as is

highly likely, Niekerk's role will be to promote the internal administration as an independent government with a valid claim to international recognition. The current disarray of the OAU is regarded as especially promising from Pretoria's point of view.

If in the unlikely event there is an internationally acceptable settlement next year, it would obviously be vital for Botha to have a trusted associate as administrator-general. In a settlement plan, the latter, as head of the civilian administration, would have a major role in forming constituencies, voting rolls, and other aspects of an election. Hough's role in his remaining time is to find a way of forging a more broadly-based anti-SWAPO force, a task which has so far eluded him. Peter Kalangula, the Ovambo chief minister, and Justus Garoeb, leader of the non-DTA Damara Council, are spoken of as potential leaders for such a grouping. The death in a landmine blast of the former Ovambo chief minister, Pasta Cornelius Njadba¹, has made little difference to the leadership stakes •

CSO: 3400/472

POPULATION PROBLEM IN THE NATION DISCUSSED

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 17 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Part I of article by Philippe Siriba: "The Demographic Problem in Burundi"]

[Text] The rapid growth of the population is one of the serious limitations which Burundi must henceforth take into account, in view of the limited area of its territory, its situation as an enclave and the poverty level which places it among the 30 poorest countries in the world. It will not be possible to overcome or to seriously reduce this poverty unless the authorities on each level and in all sectors concern themselves with the demographic pressure and the problems resulting therefrom.

Since international organizations and the developed countries have for a long time been almost the sole agencies concerned about the rapid increase in the world population and advising birth control, it has been believed that they did so because they have few children. It is true that in almost all the industrialized countries, the annual rate of increase is low, but the reasons leading them to urge birth control derive from the fact that we are confronted with a new phenomenon the consequences of which cannot be foreseen.

The authorities in our countries are aware of the problem, and they have even contemplated a number of solutions (National State Cadres Conference, 12-15 April 1982) which require further profound study.

Our purpose is to show that among the solutions which can theoretically be contemplated, there is only one which, when a comparison with the realities of life has been made, would be capable of contributing to the resolution of the problem of rapid population increase in our country. We will propose a method which we believe is suited to facilitating its acceptance. The subject will be divided into four solutions which, in theory at least, can be considered: to wit, equidistribution of the population, emigration, development and family planning.

1. Territorial Equidistribution of the Population

If one examines the population density 3 years after the general census taken between 16 and 30 August 1979, it becomes possible to divide the provinces of Burundi into three groups.

The first group includes five provinces--Bujumbura, Gitega, Kayanza, Muramvya and Ngozi, in which the communes, except in a few cases, are very densely populated. Of the 40 communes, only six have a population of less than 200 inhabitants per square kilometer. There are 17 with between 200 and 300 inhabitants per square kilometer, 14 with between 300 and 400, while at the present time, Kabezi has in excess of 450, and in Kanyosha and the city of Bujumbura there are 650 inhabitants per square kilometer more or less.

The second group includes six provinces. They are Bubanza, Bururi, Cibitoke, Karuzi, Kirundo and Muyinga, with 20 communes having between 100 and 200 inhabitants per square kilometer, while two communes in the province of Kirundo and two others in the province of Muyinga have between 200 and 300 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The last group includes four provinces--Cankuzo, Makamba, Rutana and Ruyigi, in which there are 11 communes with a population density below 100 inhabitants per square kilometer, with between 100 and 200 inhabitants per square kilometer for the remaining four communes.

In order to give our readers an overview, we have prepared a table showing the population density of the communes, taking into account the development 3 years after the general census of 1979, the annual rate of increase of 22 per thousand, and the area of each commune.

Table 1--Population density of communes per square kilometer

Province	Communes	Under 100	100 to 200	200 to 300	300 to 400	Over 400
Bujumbura	8	0	3	1	1	3
Gitega	8	0	1	6	1	0
Kayanza	8	0	0	2	6	0
Muramvya	9	0	1	5	3	0
Ngozi	7	0	1	3	3	0
Bubanza	2	0	2	0	0	0
Bururi	6	0	6	0	0	0
Cibitoke	3	0	3	0	0	0
Karuzi	3	0	3	0	0	0
Kirundo	5	0	3	2	0	0
Muyinga	5	0	3	2	0	0
Cankuzo	2	2	0	0	0	0
Makamba	5	4	1	0	0	0
Rutana	3	1	2	0	0	0
Ruyigi	5	4	1	0	0	0
Total	79	11	30	21	14	3

Equal redistribution would mean that a large part of the population in the 14 communes with a density of between 300 and 400 inhabitants per square kilometer, as well as the communes of Kabezi and Kanyosha, with 450 and 650 inhabitants per square kilometer, respectively, would go to settle on the

available land located in the 11 communes in which the population density does not reach 100 inhabitants per square kilometer. Such a solution seems to have little probability of acceptance because no government would be willing to make available all the free land, which would work against the common good and would mean abandoning the achievement of public socioeconomic development projects, such as for example reforestation, hospitals, livestock breeding farms, agricultural projects, urban development, roads, railroads, airports, etc. And then, if this solution were adopted, it would only resolve the problem in the short term, because in a few years, since its growth is rapid, the population would encounter the same difficulties as before, without even a hope either of finding available land in Burundi on which family farming would provide a living, or of obtaining paid work which would support a family, without adequate school training.

2. Emigration

Use of the land by the population is inadequate in many African countries, where the density varies between 1 and 15 inhabitants per square kilometer, while the density in Burundi exceeds 160 inhabitants per square kilometer. By way of example, Gabon has fewer than 2 inhabitants per square kilometer, the Central African Republic fewer than 3, Chad fewer than 3, etc. Many countries would still be underpopulated if they had three or four times the population of Burundi. They have space, but this does not suffice to resolve the problem of demographic pressure in Burundi, because mass emigration also involves problems which could hinder this solution or render it difficult, as the case might be.

Emigration should, insofar as possible, depend on volunteers, in order to avoid the discontent resulting from forced emigration. One might however doubt that the citizens of Burundi would emigrate voluntarily in large numbers, above all when it comes to countries in which adaptation to the climate is difficult, or when the welcoming structures are incapable of satisfying them. The host countries, for their part, might be unwilling to accept masses of immigrants, because of the difficulties, in particular their failure to become integrated, which might result therefrom.

Mass emigration of the sort under discussion presumes an organized procedure to accommodate the new settlers. It is generally necessary for new arrivals to be provided with food for some months, either free or by means of payments over a certain period until they have income from the product of their labor. Lodging must be planned in advance, whether it be temporary or permanent, since a minimum is essential if people are not to have to sleep outdoors. To these problems, which are not easy to resolve, must be added the problem of transportation in terms of type and financing. Since the parties involved cannot pay for their travel, and the government of Burundi and that of the host country are equally unable to do so, emigration is only possible if international organizations or the developed countries are willing to cover the costs.

3. Development

Development, as it is understood today, has a rather recent and vague connotation deriving from the term "underdevelopment," used after World War II to describe countries in which the low standard of living seemed abnormal, taking into account the prolonged contact with the colonizing countries, whose interests, as is known, do not generally coincide with those of the colonized countries.

Everyone understands more or less what development is, from a comparison of the general situation in the industrialized countries and the countries which are not, or are only to a very limited extent, industrialized.

Development presumes a high level of progress in all sectors--economic, political, health and education; a decline in certain demographic indices such as the birth and mortality rates; the disappearance of family farming, such that a low percentage of farmers provides food for the entire population; the general spread of nonagricultural employment; the expansion of urban development; the industrialization without which it is difficult to conceive of development; a decrease in dependence on foreign countries, etc.

Taking into account these criteria and others not mentioned, one can clearly see that it will take time before Burundi can be counted among the developed countries. If Burundi were one of the developed countries, it could accommodate a population of 6 to 8 million inhabitants without fear of the future. Even if it were developed, however, it could not afford to be unconcerned with the number of inhabitants, and could not allow the population to increase indefinitely without suffering serious consequences.

We have already said that we are faced with a new phenomenon, the consequences of which cannot be predicted. In fact, it could take 400 years for a population to double in the past, because of epidemics, wars, famines, etc. Today there are countries in which the population is doubling within a period ranging between 20 and 25 years.

The rate of annual increase in the population of Burundi to date is not known, because population studies concerning our country are still inadequate. It is estimated that the rate is 22 per thousand per year, which means that the population of Burundi, which was 4,021,910 (residents, both present and absent), according to the provisional results of the general census taken between 16 and 30 August 1979, is doubling in a period of 31 to 32 years, if the rate of annual growth remains stable.

The annual rate of increase of 22 per thousand, which is already so high, seems to fall short of the reality, for there are indices equal to or higher than 25 per thousand, which would mean the population is doubling in 28 instead of 32 years. Over a short period of time, the two rates yield similar results, but over a very long period the gap becomes incredible.

As the period in which a population could take 400 years to double has yielded to that we now know, the rate of increase in the population should be

of concern to all of those who are aware of the serious consequences to which it can lead. With a rate of increase of 22 per thousand, the population of Burundi, instead of doubling in 400 years, would be multiplied by 6,031, reaching a total of 24,256,000,000 or six times the present world population.

With an annual rate of increase of 25 per thousand, it would be multiplied by 19,478, instead of 6,031, during the same period, which would produce a total of 78,338,000,000. One must indeed recognize that there is very little chance that a rate of population increase will remain constant in the life of a people for 400 years, during which it drops, leading to a decline in the rate of population growth, or increases, ipso facto leading to an increase in the rate of population growth, or again it may alternately rise and fall, thus creating a variable situation. If it were the best-developed country in the world, Burundi could never support a population which the entire world would be unable to support at present.

The advantage of development does not lie in letting the population increase in unlimited fashion, but the fact is it generally leads to a reduction in growth through the voluntary limitation of birth.

5157

CSO: 3419/337

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

NEW NATIONAL REFORESTATION OFFICE ESTABLISHED--This week, attention focused on the Cameroonian forest. On 6 December, at an annual meeting of Water and Forestry officials, the deputy minister of agriculture, Mr Nfor Ngwei, noted the considerable role played by wood in our economy: in 1980/1981, 791,574 cubic meters of wood were exported, amounting to over 55 billion francs; as a result, our country ranks third among African exporters of wood. On this occasion, Mr Nfor Ngwei expressed the wish that "absolute priority" be given to the rational exploitation and protection of our forests. By a fortunate coincidence, two days later, on 8 December, the president of the Republic signed a decree creating the National Forest Regeneration Office (ONAREF) which is to implement the government's policy with respect to forest regeneration, reforestation and soil preservation and restoration. This new industrial and commercial public institution is headquartered in Yaounde; it is managed by a board of directors and a managing director. The real estate and property of the National and Fish-Breeding Fund will be passed on to ONAREF, except for the assets having to do with fish-breeding, which will be passed on to the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Animal Industries and Fisheries. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 9 Dec 82 p 11 9294

CSO: 5000/59

'AFP' REPORT ON CHAD'S PROSPECTS FOR 1983

ABO61018 Paris AFP in French 1720 GMT 5 Jan 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 5 Jan (AFP)--Seven months after coming to power last June, the Chadian authorities are unanimous in admitting that the consolidation of peace, with its social and economic consequences, is an objective that has not yet been achieved.

In their New Year messages, the Chadian leaders recalled the priorities of their action: strengthening of internal peace and defense of the national territory, particularly in the north, where Ndjamena accuses Libya of preparing a new and "imminent military action."

Chad President Hissein Habre particularly accused the "hegemonistic expansionist and proslavery regime of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi" of "seeking to plunge Chad once again into war, humiliate it, put it into mourning and destroy it" by pursuing its "activities against the nation's territorial integrity."

Mr Habre affirmed at the same time that the formation of the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT], the new army, responds to the defense preoccupations of the country. According to the Chadian authorities, the FANT, whose formation was announced at the end of December, will be made up of "soldiers" under government control--the FAN and the Chadian armed forces.

Official sources state that the government has "the right, the duty and the desire" to undertake "any international commitment with any state" to have the means to repulse "the foreign aggression."

The apprehension of the Chadian authorities in the face of "the far-reaching, imminent military action" from Libya can be seen in the priorities of the 1983 budget at more than 36 billion CFA francs (F 720 million) presented in December and from which [word indistinct] billion CFA francs will be used for the country's defense and security.

Chad's contribution in this budget, the most important in the nation's history, will be 8 billion CFA francs, with the deficit being made up with foreign aid.

In its daily report, the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY this week mentioned an "unusual" military presence along the border with the CAR, which led to the sending of a government delegation on a 17-day mission to the country's southern border.

In an interview with the local press, Chad Minister of Establishments Ngartokete Tatola, a member of this delegation, denied this "unusual" military presence.

The fact remains that for the Chadian authorities the country's "recovery" will mean a resumption of activities in the administration and the trading sector, payment of salaries of public servants. In the capital, since June the public servants have received one whole-month's salary and three half-month salaries.

It is felt in official circles in Ndjamea that normal work has resumed in the sectors of health, national education, trade and the administration, "where the state manifestly makes sacrifices," to pay salaries of civil servants and provide "indispensable" services.

CSO: 3419/388

VISIT BY UNDP DIRECTOR FOR AFRICA REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 12 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

/Text/ Mr Michel Doo Kingue, UNDP /United Nations Development Program/ assistant administrator and regional director for Africa arrived in Ndjamena late yesterday afternoon and at 10:00 this morning begins his first meetings with Chadian officials. He will pay courtesy calls on Comrade Idriss Miskine and Mr Yssuf Ramadan, the respective ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation and of plan and reconstruction. Mr Doo Kingue will be received this afternoon by the president of the Republic.

Mr Doo Kingue's visit to Chad will, through his various meetings with the new Chadian authorities, enable him to better define areas of United Nations Development Program operations on the eve of the international conference in Geneva on assistance to Chad. UNDP has already initially made an active contribution, with the agreement of Chadian officials, to the preparations for that meeting. Yesterday Mr Doo Kingue declared at the time of a meeting with the Chadian press that during the course of his stay he would be looking at the priorities that the government is giving to the various economic recovery activities in the Chadian economy, and that UNDP would, at the conclusion of his exchange of views with the various department heads and in particular with the president of the Republic, determine the part that it could play in the program for Chad's rehabilitation and reconstruction.

UNDP's regional director for Africa will also confer with Chadian authorities on the whole range of cooperation between our country and UNDP. Mr Doo Kingue recalled that starting this year Chad is a member of UNDP's Board of Directors, on which there are 48 countries, and that it is his duty to explain to the government the responsibilities it will now have.

It should be noted that this is the second visit in the space of a year that UNDP's regional director has made to Chad. That fact shows the interest that institution has in its cooperation with Chad and its concern about contributing to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Chadian economy and hence to the welfare of the population. That cooperation has been substantial during the last few years. UNDP assistance to Chad has gone from \$2 million in 1972 to \$12 million in 1982. Beyond that financial contribution UNDP "is the mobilizing agent for all available development area expertise within the whole of the United Nations system--all the experience accumulated by the United Nations. That means that UNDP will play an important role in the current phase of our country's reconstruction." (ATP)

MINISTERS CONDUCTING MISSIONS ABROAD

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 9 Nov 82 pp 3, 4

/Excerpt/ Two missions for increasing awareness about Chad are leaving Ndjamena today and going to several countries in the Persian Gulf, in the Western Hemisphere, and in Europe. The first mission is led by Comrade Hassan Djamous, the minister of public works, mines and petroleum, who is accompanied by Messrs Hassan Adoum Bakhit, director general of plan and reconstruction, Brahim Nassour, director general of public works, mines and petroleum, and Ouardougou Hidinimi, director of ONDR /Chadian National Office for Rural Development/. This mission will be going to three countries in the Persian Gulf--namely, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Abu Dhabi.

The second mission is headed by Comrade Joseph Yodeman, the minister of plan and reconstruction, accompanied by Dr Yangalbe from Public Health, Mr Gata Goulou from the Plan and Reconstruction Ministry, and Mr. Eugene Tabet, director general of national education. They will start their mission in Paris, where they will stay for five days, and then will go on to Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, and West Germany. The two missions will meet up in Geneva, Switzerland as of 20 November in order to take part in the international conference on assistance to Chad.

Messrs Djamous and Yodeman will, each within his own area of visiting activity, carry out a real campaign to increase awareness about Chad, with a view toward bringing the greatest possible number of countries together in Geneva for the international conference. The two members of the government and those accompanying them will be finishing the work that began when it was announced that the international conference would be held. Ever since the 29 November date was set, Chadian national authorities have been receiving formal assurances as to the participation of this or that country, but they are concerned to leave nothing to chance. The significance of the conference for Chad's future makes methodical precision and much effort imperative.

The departure of these two missions for increasing awareness about Chad falls within that context. Those missions, furthermore, are an expression of the fact that at the national government level in Chad all preparations necessary for such a conference are complete. The two delegations along with their supporting documentation will be giving political officials and businessmen in the countries they visit a first impression of what Chad hopes for from

those countries in Geneva. The importance of the areas to be visited by the two delegations should also be noted. It is not by chance that the Persian Gulf, Western Europe and Canada were chosen. The interministerial committee set up to prepare for the international conference had the task of determining the different areas to be targeted for this activity with respect to increasing awareness about Chad. (ATP)

9631

CSO: 3419/254

CHAD

STATUS OF NDJAMENA AIRPORT REPAIR

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 9 Nov 82 pp 4, 5

/Text/ Mr Paul Malekou, director general of ASECNA /Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar/, is staying in Chad and was received by the president of the Republic, Comrade Hissein Habre. During their discussions Mr Malekou reported on progress in the work of repairing the Ndjamena airport's facilities. That activity has focused on setting up a team of technicians which is to get all the air navigation and electronic facilities operating and fix up the engineering and commercial buildings. The director general affirms that the work that has been undertaken is progressing under good conditions in spite of some interruptions due to factors outside the agency's control. A large share of the damaged buildings has already been put back to being as good as new. In order for the airport to become completely operational again, all that remains to do is to repair and equip the control tower.

Regarding the runway, ASECNA will be doing the work so as to enable it to accommodate Boeing 747's. Initial improvements involve ground lighting of the runway that can withstand the engines of the 747's. A second stage will involve shielding the areas around the runway so that the engines cannot suck in pebbles, sand, or grass. The director general estimates the cost of these processes at around Fr CFA 1 billion. (ATP)

9631

CSO: 3419/254

TWO PRC AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 26 Nov 82 p 3

[Article: "Strengthening of Cooperation"]

[Text] The Congolese and Chinese governments, represented by Their Excellencies Comrades Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, ambassador, general secretary for cooperation, and Du Hsuhu, Chinese ambassador to the Congo, signed two new agreements yesterday, Thursday, at the Ministry of Cooperation.

The two agreements have to do with the reestablishment of the Kombe state farm, and the dispatch of Chinese technicians to the Naval Construction Yard (Chacona).

According to the first contract, China agreed to place agricultural technicians at the disposal of the Congo with a view to securing the reestablishment of the Kombe state farm which has been neglected for several years.

The following are the main projects and the goals to be reached:

Pig raising: approximately 800 head of fattened pigs.

Market gardening: approximately 300 metric tons of green vegetables.

Poultry raising: approximately 54,000 broiler chickens.

Feed production: approximately 400 metric tons of animal feed.

The reestablishment of the farm will be carried out in two stages over 3 years and during this period is to cover an area of 510 hectares.

According to the second contract, China has agreed to send to the Congo for a period of one year a technical mission made up of 22 technicians in order to increase technical assistance to Chacona.

China has undertaken the professional training of Congolese technicians and workers for practical operations and professional courses.

9824

CSO: 3419/323

ESTIMATED PETROLEUM PRODUCTION FOR 1982

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DI L'ACI in French 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Oil Production in The People's Republic of Congo"]

[Text] According to the figures supplied by Hydro-Congo, oil production for the first 9 months of 1982 in the People's Republic of Congo came to 3,410,770 metric tons.

The Emeraude oil field produced 1,054,400 metric tons for this period, followed by Loango with 828,280 metric tons, Likouala with 694,500 metric tons, Yanga with 811,000 metric tons, Koundji with 6,890 metric tons, and finally the oldest oil field, exploited since 1960, that of Pointe Indienne, with 6,800 metric tons, i.e., an average of 85,000 barrels per day.

According to the estimates, production could rise above 4,500,000 metric tons by the end of the year as against 4,100,000 metric tons in 1981.

In time, the People's Republic of Congo will be able to produce in the years to come the 10 million metric tons necessary to be able to join OPEP [OPEC] the organization of oil producing and exporting countries, so as to draw inspiration from their pattern of organization which guarantees the maximum returns. The reserves in the various oil fields are estimated at several hundred million metric tons. Without desiring to compete with the Nigerian giant or with Libya, the Congo nevertheless remains a major oil producer in Africa and its economic future will depend for a long time yet on oil revenues.

Whereas capital investment in the Pointe Indienne oil field is mainly French, i.e., Elf-Congo, in the Emeraude oil field the latter holds 65 percent of the shares and Agip Recherches Congo 35 percent.

In the Loango oil field: Elf-Congo 50 percent, Agip 50 percent.
Likouala: Elf 65 percent, Agip 35 percent.
Mengo: Elf 85 percent, Hydro-Congo 15 percent.
Yanga: Elf 65 percent, Agip 35 percent.
Koundji: Elf 85 percent, Hydro-Congo 15 percent.

Hydro-Congo retains a monopoly over the marketing of oil for all national territory.

The National Oil Refinery, of which the official opening is planned for next 11 December in Pointe-Noire, has been operating as of this year. It has a capacity of 1 million metric tons of oil per year.

The construction of this refinery, which will become the Congolese Refinery (CORAF) was carried out by Technip, a French company, after the default of the Belgian Workers' Syndicate (Syberta) with which the Congolese government had signed a contract on 16 December 1971. The refinery will process regular grade gasoline, premium grade gasoline, petroleum, diesel oil, gas, fuel oil 3500 and perhaps fuel oil 1500.

(A.C.I.) [Congolese Information Agency]

9824

CSO: 3419/323

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO'S NEW YEARS MESSAGE

AB052115 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 5 Jan 83

["Excerpt" from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's New Year message, date and place not given---recorded]

[Text] The People's Republic of Congo is very much concerned about the current situation in which Africa is being exploited, enslaved and brought under control. On the occasion of this year's end, we make it a point to express a militant greeting to the valiant freedom fighters who ignore their many sacrifices and persevere in their just struggle for their legitimate rights in Namibia and in South Africa. We believe that the people of Southern Africa will inevitably overcome the oppression and enslavement now imposed on them. For the right of a people to dispose of itself is an irreversible trend of man's history. The attempts by racist South Africa and some members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia, which resort to ridiculous subterfuge to delay the independence of the Namibian people under the SWAPO, their authentic and only representative, must be condemned and denounced by the international community as a violation of the people's inalienable rights. The People's Republic of Congo once again strongly condemns the constant aggression of the racist minority regime of South Africa against the frontline countries, notably against the People's Republic of Angola, Lesotho and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The latest criminal attack carried out by the Pretoria government against the peaceful people of Lesotho was prompted by an (?impudent) conviction that it would enjoy impunity guaranteed by some imperialist countries. All the people who love peace and justice and who are deeply attached to the principle of people's right to self-determination must show their disapproval of racist South Africa's policy by unambiguously condemning the barbaric acts of aggression of the Pretoria minority regime against the neighboring countries and by taking concrete measures to end this situation, which is a challenge to the world opinion.

The Congolese people, who love peace and are jealous of their independence, are determined to carry through until completion the implementation of their first 5-year economic and social development program. Throughout this past

year, we have confirmed our willingness to establish and develop relations of cooperation with all countries which express such a desire on the basis of mutual benefit, without bargaining away our fundamental options and with respect for our independence and our sovereignty. Our visits to countries with different ideologies such as Brazil, Cuba and Spain show the willingness to diversify our cooperation to broaden our relations.

CSO: 3419/388

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Alemu Hailu in column: "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Serto Ader, Organ of the Central Committee of COPWE highlighted in an analytical review, under the headline "The Ethiopian Revolution and the Question of a Vanguard Party," the struggle towards party formation. The review is carried on the front page of the paper in connection with the forthcoming Second COPWE Congress which is a major landmark in the effort to form a party of the working people.

The COPWE CC organ put to the fore the significance of a vanguard party for the fulfilment of the historic mission of the working people of Ethiopia to build socialism. Such a vanguard party is the Marxist-Leninist party which is the most conscious and highly organized political organization that enables to work out the right tactics and strategy for the realization of a new social order based on equality and justice, the paper said.

Recalling the struggle of peoples, the COPWE CC organ said that the history of the working class movement

demonstrates that the establishment of a strong party capable of providing genuine leadership is a result of many years of struggle.

Ever since the establishment of the First International by the great proletarian leaders, significant result has been scored in the effort to build Marxist-Leninist parties in a number of countries of the world, starting with the establishment of the Bolshevik party — the most ideologically and organizationally strong party, *Serto Ader* observed.

With regard to forming the vanguard party in Ethiopia, the paper recalled the efforts undertaken to build the working people's party during the last eight years and brought to the attention of all revolutionary forces to step up the struggle in the endeavour to establish a Marxist-Leninist party.

In this connection, the paper wrote that the revolutionary stand of a party member, organizational activity, inner party life, close unity with the masses

should serve as evaluation for building the vanguard party in Ethiopia.

Bitter Struggle

Recalling that COPWE is the result of bitter struggle waged by the people of Ethiopia, the COPWE CC organ said that the Second COPWE Congress which opens a new chapter in the effort to establish the working people's party of Ethiopia makes greater contribution towards the fulfilment of the lofty objective of the Revolution.

Al-Alem, the Arabic weekly editorially outlined the significance of the forthcoming Second COPWE Congress which is a landmark in the struggle of the people of Ethiopia to establish a working people's party. The paper recalled the bitter struggle waged by revolutionary forces and the broad masses of Ethiopia to form a vanguard party and lauded the formation of COPWE as the sole political organization entrusted with the task of spreading Marxism-Leninism among the broad masses and organizing the party of the working people.

The Arabic weekly enumerated the significant achievement made by COPWE ever since its formation and noted that the forthcoming Second COPWE Congress is a turning point in the effort of the people of Ethiopia to build a vanguard party based on Marxism-Leninism.

Yezareitu Ethiopia, the Amharic weekly devoted its editorial to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's recent official visits to Zambia and

Zimbabwe as well as his short visit to Mozambique and qualified the visits as the basis for strengthening the unity of peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

The paper said that contacts and exchanges of views among African leaders is an important prerequisite for strengthening the political and economic freedom of African peoples.

In this connection, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's visit to the sisterly countries cannot be seen in isolation from the effort of all peoples of Africa to thwart imperialist conspiracy to destroy African unity, the paper observed. It laid emphasis on the need to exert collective efforts by all African leaders for the total liberation of the continent and in defence of peace and security. The co-operation agreements signed by Socialist Ethiopia, Zambia and Zimbabwe no doubt promote the struggle of peoples against imperialist conspiracy to divide Africa and strangle liberation movements, the paper noted.

Quoting Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam with regard to the liberation struggle in Africa, *Yezareitu* wrote that the struggle of peoples to liberate the last bastion of colonialism should not be left to Namibian and South African patriots alone, but demands the collective effort of all Africans.

Revolutionary Ethiopia makes unreserved efforts towards strengthening

unity among African leaders and does everything at its disposal for promoting political, economic and social relations in the interest of African unity, the paper observed.

Addis Zemen, the Amharic daily outlined editorially the policy pursued by Revolutionary Ethiopia in defence of peace and the equality of peoples. The paper said that the political, diplomatic and material assistance rendered by Revolutionary Ethiopia to liberation movements in southern Africa is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, which makes Ethiopia an additional power in the international communist and working class movement.

The paper made note of Comrade Mugabe's speech who said that Revolutionary Ethiopia is an ardent supporter of liberation movements and active defender of peace and security.

The political, moral and material assistance rendered by Revolutionary Ethiopia during the last eight years to liberation movements in Africa, Middle East, Asia and Latin America is a reflection of the genuine character and goal of the Revolution of the Ethiopian masses the paper stated. As has been stressed by our Revolutionary leader during his visit to Zimbabwe, so long as Namibia and South Africa were not freed from colonialism and racism we Africans cannot dare to say that we are free, *Addis Zemen* observed. The statement is a reflection of the policy pursued by the Revolution-

ary Government and COPWE for eliminating colonialism from the face of the continent, it noted.

Recalling the all-round support rendered by Revolutionary Ethiopia to the liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, the Amharic daily expressed Ethiopia's determination to strengthen African unity and promote collective prosperity. The people of Ethiopia are well aware of the fact that the attainment of justice, equality and social progress is a result of great sacrifice. It is out of this objective truism that the Revolutionary Government and the people of Ethiopia step up all-round assistance for the total liberation of Africa, the paper said.

Berissa, the Oromigna weekly stressed the need to pool collective efforts in the struggle to embark on the path of social progress and for the attainment of political and economic freedom of peoples.

The paper lauded the achievements of the OAU for attaining the political independence of African countries and added that the continental organization has a big task to accomplish in liberating the last bastion of colonialism in southern Africa.

Writing on the activity of imperialism to strangle the struggle of peoples, the paper called on the peoples of Africa to strengthen their unity more than ever before as a major precondition for embarking on the road to social progress.

SECOND COPWE RESOLVES ON NATIONAL MILITARY SERVICE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Dec 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

Patriotism has, through the centuries, been a characteristic hallmark of the broad masses of Ethiopia. This has been repeatedly manifested by the untold sacrifices paid by the broad masses in defence of the Motherland.

The patriotic sentiments displayed and the sacrifices paid at Adowa, Gondar, Metemma, Wolwol, etc., in the past amply testify to this glorious traditions which perforce needs to be emulated and pushed to even greater height by the young generation.

Our past history shows that preservation of the unity and sovereignty of the Motherland has required heavy sacrifices. By renewing the patriotic sentiments of our forebears with socialist patriotism, the broad masses of Ethiopia have braced themselves up in defence of their independence and equality. Above all, in line with the lofty objectives of the principles of proletarian internationalism, the broad masses are intensifying their struggle in order to further strengthen their alliance with other oppressed people elsewhere.

Ethiopia, which had in the past faced colonialist wars, has, ever since

the eruption of the revolution, become the target of imperialist conspiracy. In spite of imperialist encirclement and machinations, however, the broad masses of Ethiopia have registered a series of successes in the revolutionary process owing to the sacrifices paid in lives and property. In the struggle to lay the groundwork for socialist construction, the timely issue of peace is obviously a matter of great urgency. Peace, however, cannot be secured and maintained without ceaseless struggles against imperialist conspiracy and expansionist threats. It should also be stressed that until international imperialism is wiped out from the face of the earth, there will be no secure peace on the globe.

The rich experiences accumulated by socialist countries in their long years of struggle teach us that a revolution cannot attain its target unless it is fully able to defend itself. This again could produce the desired results only with the mobilization of a force ready to undertake the struggle to defend the Motherland and reconstruct the national economy. In view of this,

there are two major tasks which should be given special attention in socialist construction. One of these is the need for laying the basis for a strong national economy while the other is building a strong revolutionary defence force. These tasks which are quite inseparably linked are the objective demands of the working people.

In his scientific analysis of imperialism, Lenin attached great importance to the strengthening of the defence capability of the working people in order to give a death blow to imperialism and to ensure the success of socialism in one country or more countries and pointed out that in the process of this struggle between socialism and capitalism, the bourgeois states launch direct aggression to destroy revolutionary governments of working peoples.

In this connection, V.I. Lenin adequately stressed the need for building a strong and reliable revolutionary defence force in order to safeguard socialism from direct imperialist onslaught. Lenin called upon the working peoples to build a strong national defence force imbued with the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In one of his celebrated works, Lenin said a revolution that is unable to defend itself is worth nothing.

Our Revolutionary Army which has, in the course of the revolution, been actively engaged in the struggle to defend the gains of the revolution is guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. By raising its ideological

consciousness and strengthening its combat readiness, the Revolutionary Army has registered a series of achievements which are, indeed, vivid testimony of the fruits of the sacrifices paid in the process.

The struggle ahead is long and arduous. Hence, it is with added vigour and determination that we prepare ourselves to meet the demands. This long and arduous struggle certainly requires the working people to mobilize themselves in the two war fronts — defence and production. The vanguard Revolutionary Army can successfully attain its mission only when the broad masses of the country stand in the rear and are ready to support it at every turn of the struggle.

The successes scored by the broad masses in the past are obvious. Today, the broad masses of Ethiopia have assumed the revolutionary duty of defending the Motherland and do away with economic backwardness, prerequisites for building a society free from oppression. In the course of the revolutionary process, the broad masses of Ethiopia have consolidated their strength, a fact which surely guarantees that further successes will undoubtedly, be attained.

Revolutionary Duties

It goes without saying that the defence of the Motherland is not merely the obligation of the Revolutionary Army but is also the patriotic and revolutionary duty of the entire working people of Ethiopia. In view of this,

therefore, the working people should, more than ever before, be ready to strengthen the national economy and defend the Motherland from the enemy.

For the last several thousand years, Ethiopian patriots have successfully defended the independence of this country by fighting foreign aggressors and internal enemies. Our forefathers have, therefore, passed on an independent state to the young generation. The present generation, in its turn, should emulate the patriotic sentiments of our forebears and vigilantly discharge its historic duty of defending the Motherland. Viewed from this context, the responsibility that has fallen on the young generation to defend the Motherland is quite heavy.

The strength of a given society, it should be stressed, is always determined by the young generation. Hence, efforts to help the youth develop love and respect for their Revolutionary Motherland and thereby enable them to participate with determination in the struggle to realize the objectives of the revolution should be the order of the day.

National Military Service

In line with the above, it is to be recalled that the Second Regular Congress of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) had adopted a resolution calling for the launching of National Military Service in which every able-bodied revolutionary citizen is expected to take part.

This National Military Service not only will enable the youth equip itself with the knowhow of military science but also will serve as a forum where dedicated citizens imbued with revolutionary zeal and discipline and communist ethics mushroom. In general, the National Military Service will adequately prepare the youth for the struggle to ably defend the Motherland and in its endeavours to realize a socialist society.

All of which means that it is the primary duty of every revolutionary to help enable the youth discharge its revolutionary obligations bearing in mind that the youth, on its part, should also be ready, as in the past, to stand firm with renewed revolutionary commitment to intensify the struggle and pursue it to the point of ultimate victory. This, indeed, is a historic duty and privilege of the youth of Revolutionary Ethiopia.



GABON

PDG POLITICAL BUREAU MEETS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB070903 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Final communique on meeting of the Gabonese Democratic Party Political Bureau, issued in Libreville on 6 January]

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] met today, 6 January 1983, at the Renovation Palace under the chairmanship of El Hadj Omar Bongo, secretary general of the PDG, president of the republic and head of state.

The Political Bureau thoroughly reviewed the political situation in Gabon, Africa and the rest of the world. In this regard it discussed the official visit that French President Francois Mitterrand will pay to Gabon in a few days time, at the invitation of the Gabonese people. This visit, which will be the new French president's first to our country, falls within the framework of the privileged relations existing between Paris and Libreville, and it will offer the Gabonese people the opportunity to renew their friendship with the French people.

The Political Bureau expressed concern over the political situation in Africa. It deplored the tensions which continue to divide sisterly countries. It expressed satisfaction with the initiatives and efforts of the head of state for the restoration of peace on the continent. Talking about our common cultural values, President Bongo had the positive idea to create the international center for Bantu [word indistinct], which will be a true link between 150 million people belonging to (?22 African) countries.

Concerning the situation in Angola, the Political Bureau condemned South Africa's destabilization policy. Sensitive to the difficulties resulting from this subversive policy, the Political Bureau recommended that the government grant Angola an assistance of 350 million CFA francs. President Bongo, as president of the republic and head of state, took note of this recommendation and asked the prime minister and head of the government to grant this request.

CSO: 3419/388

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO BANJUL

AB241255 Paris AFP in French 0738 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Banjul, 24 Dec (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau Head of State Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira yesterday ended his 48-hour "friendly and working" visit to Gambia.

One of the main objectives of this official visit was "to reduce the tension" between the two states following the 30 July 1981 abortive coup in Banjul. The tension came about as a result of Guinea-Bissau's refusal to extradite Kukului Samba Sanyang, the "brain" behind the coup d'etat, and 10 of his companions who sought refuge in Guinea-Bissau after the failure of their coup attempt.

The final communique signed by the two heads of state points out that the two statesmen have effected a "thaw" in their relations. The presidents stressed their determination to "maintain and strengthen their fraternal relations."

In this regard, they have decided to create a joint ministerial committee to serve as the institutional framework for the intensification of this cooperation.

The two heads of state affirmed their conviction that the independence, security and well-being of their peoples can best be safeguarded within the framework of subregional organizations like ECOWAS, the Gambia River Development Organization and the West Africa Rice Development Association, to which the two countries belong. They cited the progress to date on the Dakar-Banjul-Bissau highway project, and expressed willingness to find the funds necessary for its completion.

The two heads of state also reaffirmed their belief in the OAU Charter. They reiterated their determination to support all efforts aimed at finding solutions to all crises capable of causing misunderstanding and instability in Africa and promised to work toward the survival of the OAU, the final communique states.

Finally, the two African leaders condemned the South African regime for its apartheid policy and for its aggressions against Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho, and also renewed their support for SWAPO.

CSO: 3400/551

CLOSURE OF PARTY MEETING OF SECRETARIES GENERAL REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN 13 Dec 82 pp 19-20

[Text] In 2 days of meetings with party leaders, the secretaries learned a great deal, both with regard to their roles in their various districts and the other party institutions, such as the Executive Committee, the party inspectors, etc. They also now know what to say and how to reply to the people confronted with the crisis. Mr Jean Konan Banny's speech contained much information on this subject. They were very pleased to have learned so much in such a short time and they said so, first in a motion of support for the head of state and then in a sort of final statement. It is these two texts, in which they call for all activists to rally around the head of state, that we are publishing below.

The Motion of Support

Assembled at a training seminar in Abidjan on 10 and 11 December 1982,

-After listening attentively to and analyzing in depth the speeches made by the Executive Committee,

-In consideration of the lasting relationships that now exist between the section secretaries general on the one hand and the Executive Committee and party inspectors on the other,

-Considering that training on all levels and in all areas is the guarantee of any effective action,

-Following a critical analysis of the particularly severe crisis that the country is experiencing,

-Considering the need for effective mobilization of all our living strength to limit the effects of this crisis,

-Considering that unity, solidarity and sacrifice are necessary to reach the end of the crisis,

-In consideration of all the measures taken by the party president to confront the harmful effects of this crisis which is sparing no country,

-Considering that in this particularly serious crisis the Ivorians will only be able to count on themselves, the party section secretaries general unanimously:

-Address their sincere thanks to the party president for having provided the PDCI-RDA with the structures to give it a new impetus;

-Desire that the political activities of the Regional Seminars Organization be intensified and a National Party Day established;

-Rally around the party president in order to achieve the slogans of food self-sufficiency and the effective application of all the measures taken during the last National Council of 30 September 1982;

-Assure the party president of their total support in the tireless struggle he is leading to pull the Ivory Coast through this world crisis.

Final Statement

The second Seminar for Information and Training of PDCI Secretaries General was held on 10 and 11 December 1982 at the Treichville Conference Center in Abidjan.

It involved mutual reflection on the party's progress and a search for ways and means to make its activities more effective each day.

After having listened to Comrade Camille Alliali's opening speech, which defined the context and the purpose of the seminar, and to speeches by Comrade Seri on party life since the last congress and by Comrade Jean Konan Banny on the "Party Confronting the Crisis," the section secretaries general congratulate the members of the Executive Committee for their methodical work, for clarifying the current functioning of party organs and for rehabilitating the management of party finances.

They take note of the many deficiencies reported by the party inspectors during their inspection tours in the interior of the country and, convinced of the validity of these observations, they pledge to make their contribution to remedying them and thus to participate in the redynamization of our great party.

Aware of the party leadership's activities for their advancement in their various fields of activities, the secretaries general salute the institution of party inspectors and approve of their tours through the sections.

They hope that in addition to the support that these inspections provide for better management of their sections, they will contribute to reinforcing their political training.

In regard to the administrative operation of their sections, recognizing that the various functions assigned to Bureau members cannot be fulfilled by a single individual, the secretaries general will work to establish perfect cohesion at the Bureau level, in order to distribute functions as defined by the statutes. They expect that this action will lead each member of the Section Bureau to be a true political educator and initiator of development, an essential factor to our party's new dynamics.

Regional Political Leaders

In regard to the effect of party slogans on rank and file activists, the secretaries general hope that documents on political themes will be made available to party leadership on the section level, enabling them to periodically organize meetings for explanation and consciousness raising for the rank and file activists. The secretaries general are aware of the need for more frequent meetings. In order to sustain these meetings, they suggest that FRATERNITE HEBDO become a true aid to political education and training.

The secretaries general note with bitterness that after 22 years of independence, the activists continue to exhibit tribally and ethnically based behavior and reactions. They reaffirm their support for the elimination of the Ethnic Committees and suggest that they be involved in the district division operations to be undertaken in urban centers by the competent authorities in order to establish district committees.

Regarding the difficulties encountered in collection of funds derived from issuing cards, the secretaries general ask the members of the Executive Committee to find appropriate ways and means to provide them with logistical support.

It has been reported that certain secretaries general are exceeding the limits of their authority to the point of setting themselves up as administrative and judicial authorities. These practices are likely to discredit the secretaries general who ask their colleagues who are responsible for such acts to do everything possible to put an end to them.

The secretaries general take the opportunity of this seminar to recall the definition expressed by the head of state himself during the Yamoussoukro meetings and during the Political Bureau tours, that the secretary general is the sole representative of the party in his district and higher party authorities must go through him in all that involves party life in his section.

Also, in order to enable the rank and file activists to be convinced of the importance of the mission of the secretaries general, the secretaries general suggest that at the next congress the posts of regional political leaders, actual political support for the secretaries general in explaining and transmitting party slogans to rank and file activists, be created.

The secretaries general are convinced that their credibility with the activists is to be achieved through certain concrete actions, especially by decorating worthy activists for their proposals.

Finally, in regard to direct contact with the party leadership, the secretaries general hope that biannual seminars will be organized for them by the party leadership.

The operation of the sections presents its problems, [words illegible] the members of the Executive Committee [text missing] examination and approval of an operating budget at the end of each year, the budget being funded by refunds on deductions made from contributions.

As the current world economic crisis is hitting the Ivory Coast hard as it is all the other countries, the secretaries general give their total support to the head of state for all measures he feels are worth taking for economic recovery. They ask all activists to energetically support the party president's action.

9693

CSO: 3419|355

AGADEZ DEPARTMENT TO BE FULL MEMBER OF SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "At the Same Pace"]

[Text] Just a few hours after having presided over a staff meeting in Niamey, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, left Niamey for an in-depth visit to the department of Agadez. Of course the object is one of those visits during which the head of state goes over with a fine-tooth comb the various problems that are cropping up in the host region.

Because it is located on the fringes of our country's desert and because it is very remote from the capital, the department of Agadez finds itself confronted with a certain number of problems that are slowing down its development: difficult accessibility by air as well as by land, a severity of climate every season of the year, a lack of vegetation, a scarcity of traces of human lives, etc. But since the national community forms one [word illegible] indivisible entity, since the nation's health and development are measured by those of each of its regions, the government has established a bold policy to open up the area and install infrastructures there with a view to its economic and social development.

For example, during his last visit to Bilma, the head of state had made a promise to build there, on the one hand, a general high school in order to steep the children from there more in the environment of their families and their native soil; in addition, a medical center and a maternity hospital for a better follow-up of the people's health conditions; offices and housing for the subprefecture in order to put it on an equal footing with the country's other subprefectures; and finally to install a water-supply system to rescue the population from the menaces of thirst and to promote farming-type activities. All of these promises were kept and kept well. Today the various installations stand, implemented. That is unquestionably the clearest, the most eloquent language, which the people understand.

By putting in the uranium highway, the basis of our hopes for a radiant future, the government has conquered the region's relative isolation and completely integrated it into the whole country. In Niger there is not a marginalized region and there never will be. With the cooperatives created in the Bilma area to handle, among other things, the revalorization of date farming and salt mines, priceless resources in the region, Bilma, like the rest of the department of Agadez, will enter fully into the society of development.

Finally it should be pointed out that the coming of television will make it possible for this part of the country to live at the same pace as the other departments, hence to strengthen unity and a national cohesion in peace and prosperity.

9064

ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT COVERING SIX MAINLAND REGIONS TO START

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) yesterday agreed to start implementing the multi-million/- Kidatu electric power distribution project covering six Tanzania Mainland regions.

Briefing *Shihata* shortly after holding talks with the visiting CIDA Vice-President, Mr. Charles Basset yesterday, the Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Al-Noor Kassum, said work on the project, known as North-West Transmission Grid — covering Iringa, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Mara regions — would start with a pre-engineering study.

The project, to cost about, 1,250 million/- will start in three months' time. It is divided into sections which include the Iringa-Dodoma line to be constructed by the Italian Government and the Dodoma-Mwanza line which will be constructed by the Yugoslav and Canadian governments.

The Minister said under the project, the Canadian Government had agreed to give a 600million/- grant, out of which 40 million/- would meet costs of the Mwanza portion and 20 million/- for the Mara portion.

"In our talks, we have agreed to give highest priority to this project and act as quickly as possible to reduce reliance on oil generated power in all these regions", the Minister said.

Ndugu Kassum said the Mwanza line was due for completion in 1986 while the Mara line would be completed in 1988.

"The first section of the Iringa-Mwanza line via Dodoma, Singida and Shinyanga is expected to be completed in 1987 and the final part from Mwanza to Musoma in 1988", he said.

Ndugu Kassum said their talks also touched on the need to step up training of TANESCO personnel under a technical assistance programme to cope up with extended electric power services.

CSO: 3400/469

BIT URGED TO HELP IN NESP, SAP IMPLEMENTATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Board of Internal Trade (BIT) has been urged to help in the implementation of National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) and the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) by strictly adhering to "efficient operation and functioning of established distribution system."

The call was made by the Minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Kighoma Malima, in a speech read on his behalf by the Deputy Principal Secretary in his ministry, A.A. Abbas, while opening the 8th (BIT) general managers' conference at the Musoma Hotel last Tuesday.

His speech was based on the role of the distribution sector in the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) and the recently adopted Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

Ndugu Malima said the introduction of the two programmes in the distribution sector, has an important role to play in the achievement of the objectives set out in the programmes. He

pointed out that a good distribution system which makes goods available where and at the time when they are needed at a reasonable cost, is fundamental to any economy.

The Minister said that the nation expected to achieve trade socialisation by placing it in state hands through (BIT).

In pursuance of socialist objective, the government has refused the option of letting market forces determine the distribution of the few essential goods available.

He said SAP has proposed that a system of information be devised in order to let members of the public know when goods are allocated and distributed.

"It is hoped that such a public information system on the availability and distribution of goods will greatly contribute to the plugging of some of the loopholes which now exist in our distribution system", Ndugu Malima said.

He added that (BIT) could perform its duties effectively if its structure, method of work, the quality of its personnel, were all geared to that objective.

CSO: 3400/469

TAZAMA'S 'SERIOUS' FOREIGN EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE board of directors of the Tanzania-Zambia Pipeline (TAZAMA) has called on Tanzania and Zambia to take urgent measures to help the company now facing serious foreign exchange problems.

Briefing *Shihata* shortly after a one-day meeting held in Dar es Salaam yesterday the Chairman of the Board, Patrick Chisanga, from Zambia said the company had stopped pumping crude oil to Zambia for the last one week due to foreign exchange problems.

"Due to foreign exchange problems the pipeline is not working and the company has no crude oil to pump to Zambia", he said.

Chissanga said the stoppage was indefinite until the foreign exchange situation improved.

The Tazama board meets every four months to review the company's operations. In February next year, the meeting will be held in Ndola, Zambia, where last August's meeting was also held.

At yesterday's meeting Zambia was represented by four board members led by Patric Chissanga, while Tanzania was represented by three members led by the Tazama General Manager, M. Ng'wanamogu.

The Tazama pipeline was built in 1967 and commissioned in 1968 to provide an alternative route for Zambia's petroleum products following the then Rhodesia's UDI in 1965.

Previously, Zambia had been importing finished petroleum products from the Umtali refinery in Zimbabwe.

CSO: 3400/469

SAUDI ARABIAN BUSINESSMAN TO START IMPORTING NATION'S CATTLE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

A Saudi Arabian businessman is to start importing a total of 900 cattle a month from Tanzania effective December 9 when the loading of the first consignment starts at the Dar es Salaam port.

Mr. Al Noor Shariff Jamal, representing a number of companies in the Middle East, Europe and Australia said in an interview in Dar es Salaam over the weekend that he intended to import more cattle from Tanzania depending on the success or failure of the first consignment.

He explained that there was a large expandable market for Tanzania's cattle throughout Middle East, including countries like North Yemen, and Oman.

The contract for importing the 900 cattle worth 3million/- from Tanzania was signed some three weeks back between him and the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA).

Mr. Jamal said arrangements had been made for a special cattle carrier ship from Europe to transport the animals, and that the first loading would start around

December 9. This is expected to be the standard consignment to be imported monthly.

Arrangements were also underway to ferry livestock by air, directly from Dar es Salaam to capitals and hinterlands of the Middle East where the major markets are, Mr. Jamal said.

Investigations carried out by the *Daily News* revealed that there was a serious problem of hay for feeding the cattle on the ship despite a pledge by the LIDA authorities that there would be enough bales of hay for the consignment. Most of the hay has been exposed to rain and was now rotting at some godown along Pugu road.

Workers engaged in baling the hay, reported that they did not have a bailer. The roofing of the godown was not adequate and some of the already baled hay was left in the open.

Efforts to get LIDA officials have so far proved futile. The Executive Chairman, Ndugu Alphonse Rulegura, was reported to be out of office for health reasons.

CSO: 3400/469

COTTON GROWING REGIONS ASKED TO ENSURE CROP SENT TO GINNERIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister's Office has directed all cotton growing regions to ensure that all the crop in villages is immediately transported to ginneries and that already ginned cotton be transported to Dar es Salaam.

In a message to Tabora, Shinyanga, Mwanza, Mara and Kagera regional authorities, the Prime Minister's Office directed that the transportation of the crop from the villages and ginneries has to start now by using government, army and private trucks.

The message has urged the regional authorities to treat the issue as a matter of life and death, *Shihata* reported yesterday.

According to the message, high ranking officials from the Prime Minister's Office in Dodoma and the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Ndugu David Masanja, would go to the regions to join hands with leaders of the respective areas to encourage the collection of the crop.

In Tabora, where the message was read to the Regional Development Committee (RDC) meeting by the Regional Development Director, Ndugu Meshack Mkumbwa, it was disclosed that until November 11 this year, the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) had bought 5,550,913 kilogrammes of cotton worth 26,122,998/25.

Shortage of vehicles, tyres

and diesel was singled out as the main cause of the pile up of cotton in Tabora village godowns.

In Kahama District, Shinyanga Region, the transportation of the crop was also delayed for the same reasons.

Earlier, reports said that although much cotton had been bought from the peasants, villages in Mwanza Region were still holding 19,092,455 kilogrammes — equivalent to 39,000 bales of the crop due to lack of transport.

Some 14,000 bales of unginned cotton was still being held in the ginneries because ginning started late, according to the reports.

Eighty thousand bales are expected to be ginned in Mwanza Region this season while a total of 6,700 tonnes of cotton seeds had already been distributed to peasants out of total requirement of 7,500 tonnes in the region, the report said.

In Shinyanga Region, there were about 16 million kilogrammes of cotton lying in village godowns while three million kilogrammes were yet to be bought from the villagers, according to the reports.

Details of the crop in Mara and Kagera were not immediately known yesterday.

In Morogoro Region, *Shihata* reported last

week that TCA had remitted five million/- to Morogoro Region to be used in purchasing cotton held up in villages due to lack of funds to pay the peasants.

The Morogoro Regional TCA Manager, Ndugu E. Mumbara, told the RDC that the money would be sent to Mwaya and Malinyi villages and to Kilosa and Morogoro Rural districts.

Reports from Ulanga said cotton was still in the hands of the peasants awaiting purchase by the Authority, and the District Party Chairman, Ndugu Christian Mbwasi, has warned of the danger that peasants might not cultivate cotton in favour of other paying crops.

CSO: 3400/469

LEADERS NOW REQUIRED TO TAKE INTENSIVE IDEOLOGICAL COURSES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Rajabu]

[Text]

PARTY and Government leaders will from now on be required to undergo intensive ideological orientation courses to ensure effective implementation of the nation's objectives, CCM Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, said in Zanzibar yesterday.

Addressing 33 graduands of the Zanzibar CCM College at the Kisiwandui Party Office, Ndugu Jumbe said in future ideological orientation courses would involve such leaders as Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the House of Representatives, Members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council and other leaders of a similar category.

The nine-month course drew participants from Parastatal Organisations, Government Departments from the Zanzibar and Union Governments, the Party and its Mass Organisations.

The Vice-Chairman said Party cadres were champions of Ujamaa and as such they must be assigned duties

relevant to their experiences.

Ndugu Jumbe explained that the recent decision of the Party to pick candidates of its choice for enrolment into Party Colleges aimed at turning out cadres who were ready to faithfully serve the Party and enhance its socialist ideology.

He lashed out at misguided notions that some employees were sent to Party colleges as a form of punishment, arguing that Party colleges should not be equated to reformatory schools where notorious people were sent for rehabilitation.

Ndugu Jumbe said experience had shown that students who graduated from Party Colleges proved more resourceful and dynamic in their work as well as in translating Party policies into practice.

Graduates from Party Colleges had always lived up to the expectations of the people and that played a leading in development activities.

ECONOMIST SEEKS TRDB'S FREEDOM FROM FARM INPUTS DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to free the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) of the responsibility to distribute farm inputs while overseeing repayment of big loans and advances owed to the Bank.

A senior economist with the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu M.B.K. Tarimo, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that a large amount of TRDB funds was tied up in the stocks of farm inputs distributed by the Bank directly to villages.

He said accumulation of loans and advances which stood at 758,432 million/- on June 30, last year, was increasing progressively.

Ndugu Tarimo was presenting a country paper, "Agricultural credit in Tanzania", to the three-week sub-regional seminar on agricultural credit and banking which opened in the city on Monday.

He said credit institutions in Tanzania should be strengthened financially and operationally to make them adequately responsive to the needs of agricultural production and development.

The economist said if TRDB ceased to distribute inputs, the funds and staff tied up in the exercise would be freed to perform "the more legitimate tasks of identification, appraisal and supervision of projects..."

He told seminar par-

ticipants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania that a total of 63,977million/- or 7.6 per cent of the Bank's total assets was tied up in inputs stocks as at June 30, last year.

The economist said the Bank staff released from the agricultural input business could also lend a new thrust in TRDB efforts to recover outstanding loans and advances.

He said the bulk of TRDB overdues, 33 per cent of which were arrears last year, were owed by "wilful defaulters", pointing out that defaults arising from failure of crops were estimated at not more than 10million/-.

He suggested the establishment of an effective link between credit and marketing through which loan repayments would be deducted from the sale of crop proceeds.

"Although such a link could be easily ensured in Tanzania which has established a single channel marketing arrangement, for a variety of reasons this has yet to be firmly established", he pointed out.

Under the current set-up, the largest share of TRDB loans finance seasonal inputs like fertilizers, insecticides and seeds. These accounted for 68.4 per cent of 1976/77 disbursements, 69.1 per cent the following year and 64.1

per cent in 1979/80.

Ndugu Tarimo attributed the loan recovery problems to little involvement of borrowers in the formulation and implementation of projects, inadequate preparation and ineffective supervision of projects, poor management and misuse of funds.

He also cited absence of efficient extension service and ineffective link between credit and marketing organisations.

The economist said a recent government decision to establish a Rural and Co-operative Development Bank would significantly influence the future operations of the TRDB.

A task force chaired by the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, had been formed to recommend the structure of the new bank including its membership and relationship with revived co-operative

societies and had submitted its report to the Government, he said.

Ndugu Tarimo said credit was a key element in the modernisation of agriculture because it removed financial constraints and accelerated adoption of new technologies.

"This applies more specifically to small farmers who have neither adequate savings nor ready access to institutional sources", he explained.

The seminar, the first to be conducted by the East African Centre for Agricultural Credit Training (EACACT), is organised by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

Participants are discussing agricultural credit policies, institutional aspects of credit and the extension of credit for food production.

CSO: 3400/469

STUDENTS URGE MEASURES AGAINST MISUSE OF CROP BUYING FUNDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

STUDENTS of the Kivukoni Party Ideological College in Dar es Salaam have urged punitive measures against village leaders misusing crop buying funds and business groups using villages to obtain goods.

Research papers on Kagera region villages presented to the students' seminar yesterday revealed that some village leaders diverted to private business funds provided by the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) for crop buying.

The malpractice acknowledged by Bukoba Rural District Party Secretary, Ndugu Jacob Mujule who is also attending the seminar, was reported from Kashenye village but the student reports said it was also cited in other villages in Bukoba Rural and Karagwe districts.

Ndugu Mujule said the village leaders were tempted by cash disbursements issued by CAT but added that a corrective measure to channel the funds through the villages' bank accounts had not solved the problem.

He urged closer co-ordination between crop authorities and district leaders to ensure that proven culprits were appropriately punished.

FAO EXPERTS TO REVIEW REPORT ON RIDEP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

FIVE experts from the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) headquarters in Rome arrived in Mbeya yesterday to review a report on the Mbeya Regional Integrated Development Programme (RIDEP) and proposed projects for implementation.

A FAO associate expert for the Mbeya RIDEP, B. Jensen, said the five would submit a report on the evaluation of the project and proposals for the future.

He said the preparations of the project, which started in May last year, involved investigations into agriculture, forestry, mining and small scale industry.

Earlier reports said 54

reports on various sectors had so far been submitted by consultants carrying out investigation since last year.

Ndugu Jensen said the final RIDEP report would be completed in March next year and implementation is expected to begin in 1984.

A report submitted recently to the Regional Development Committee (RDC) said preliminary stages to the project had been taken, including collection of basic data and investigation of various sectors.

According to the report, long-term projects would begin from 1982 to 2000 and short-term project from 1984 to 1989.

CSO: 3400/469

BRIEFS

DELAYED RESUMPTION OF AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION--RESUMPTION of construction work at the Dar es Salaam International Airport may take longer than scheduled on account of local bank overdraft matters that are yet to be cleared. The governments of Tanzania and France last month resolved financial hitches that led to French contractor Bouygues to unilaterally suspend the now over 800m/- project last July. According to the Ministry of Works Principal Executive Engineer, Ndugu L. Ndiwaita, work could not resume today because the contractor is yet to secure a 27m/- bank overdraft to cover local costs. Sources at the Bank of Tanzania said yesterday that the Bouygues overdraft application was being processed in the normal manner and would be treated as justifiably as the agreement stipulates. It is understood that Bouygues, as foreign contractors, were supposed to bring in some money in the country to cover local costs. Expatriates working on the project, are awaiting instructions to fly to Dar es Salaam for work as soon as matters have been finalised. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 82 p 1]

TANESCO DEBT COLLECTION--THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) has so far collected 32.4 million /-, out of 160 million/- it owed its various customers in the country, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. According to a Tanesco spokesman, the nationwide exercise of disconnecting power to consumers, including parastatals, government institutions and individuals had paid off as many have been rushing to regional branches to settle their outstanding bills. The spokesman said collections this month were as follows: Arusha (2.4 m/-), Dar es Salaam (18.3 m/-), Dodoma (1.3 m/-), Morogoro (1.9 m/-), Kilimanjaro (1.89 m/-) and Mwanza (1.7 m/-). Other collections include: Bukoba (215,000/-), Iringa (714,523/-), Kigoma (569,365/-), Lindi (197,151/-), Mbeya (891,000/-), Musoma (778,465/-), Mtwara (277,868/-), Shinyanga (348,956 /-), Singida (277,883/-), Ruvuma (353,850/-) and Tabora (357,611/-). Collections for Tanga and Rukwa regions were not immediately known, but the spokesman said the exercise of power disconnection and collections was continuing. [Daniel Mshana] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/469

MEASURES SAID REQUIRED FOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

Presidential Announcement

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Nov 82 pp 3, 6

[Text]

FOLLOWING is President A. Milton Obote's address to the nation broadcast live on radio and TV on Sunday night:

"IN my broadcast on August 9 this year, I explained how transaction at what we now know as Window Two, would be carried out. These transactions have now been proceeding for 14 weeks. During this period government has noticed some bottlenecks and hurdles in the transactions and decisions have been taken to remove them.

With immediate effect the one per cent charge payable to the Advisory Board of Trade for issuing of import licences and five per cent advance import deposit required by the Bank of Uganda for Window Two imports, have all been suspended.

New administrative procedures for obtaining necessary trade documentation, in particular the issuance of import licences by the Advisory Board of Trade, will be issued soon. The idea is that an applicant for a trade licence should obtain his licence within a week.

The Bank of Uganda will give special permission to companies and individuals who have foreign currency accounts ab-

road to open external accounts with the commercial banks here.

At the same time, Government has decided to suspend, with immediate effect, the issuing of those import licences commonly known here as "no foreign exchange required".

With these decisions on commercial documentation and practice, it is hoped transactions will be speeded up.

In the budget speech of 1981/82 financial year, sectoral limits on credit were set. In order to encourage further the expansion in credit to the private sector, particularly for transactions conducted through Window Two, government has decided to abolish the sectoral limits and introduce new arrangements.

These new arrangements are, firstly, that the commercial banks will be required to set aside half of the available credit, for crop finance, agriculture-animal husbandry and manufacturing industry.

The lending rate on trade and commerce, currently at 16 percent, will be allowed to float up to a ceiling of 20 percent and, the lending rate on unsecured loans, currently at 17 percent, will also be allowed to float up to a ceiling of 20 percent.

It will be observed that what I have so far stated are measures designed to assist transactions at Window Two. The country knows that, except for imports required for the 80-odd projects in the recovery programme which are at Window One, all other imports, which constitute the bulk, are to be transacted at Window Two.

The country also knows that the decision taken last year by Government to abolish administered prices, and further allowing the prices of goods to find their own levels, also means the abolition of subsidies. We have not, however, abolished all subsidies. There are still some commodities and goods which are subsidised.

Petroleum products are such commodities. Government has reviewed the situation and a decision was taken this weekend to reduce the level of subsidy by increasing the price of petroleum products. The new prices will be announced tomorrow.

I should add a word about kerosene. It has come to Government knowledge that some of the agents have failed to fulfil the terms on which they obtained the agency to distribute kerosene in their localities.

Consequently, users of kerosene have experienced shortages when indeed Uganda imported enough kerosene for our needs. An examination of the agents who supply petroleum products, and kerosene in particular, is being carried out.

Subsidies have also been removed from the Uganda Railways tariffs, which will now go up by 100 percent. Uganda Airlines fares also will be raised by 40 percent.

In the budget speech of June this year, customs duty on a large number of commodities were either reduced, suspended or abolished. This gave relief first to importers and, secondly, to consumers. I am happy to be able to announce

further reliefs of the same kind to the importers and consumers.

The new list is equally long and will be placed before Parliament at its next meeting. I will mention a few items on the list.

- Customs duty on matches currently at 70 per cent to be reduced to 40 per cent.

- Customs duty on salt currently at 30 per cent to be reduced to 20 per cent.

- Customs duty on soap currently at 40 per cent to be reduced to 30 per cent.

- Customs duty on tyres and inner tubes used in motor-cars, buses, lorries, aircraft, motorcycles and bicycles, currently at 30 per cent to be reduced to 20 per cent.

Gypsum is an important input in the production of cement. The current duty is 30 per cent. This is to be reduced to 10 per cent and the relief should bring down the price of cement.

Customs duty on all forms of textile materials — cotton, synthetic, silk and wool, as well as ready made goods — will now bear duty of 30 per cent only. Arrangements are being made for the Uganda textile mills to buy the lint they require direct from ginneries.

Customs duty on all types of motor vehicles — lorries, buses, Land Rovers, pick-ups and cars have been reduced, most of them by 50 per cent. My rough calculations show that savings on present prices for a Tata bus will be 560,000/-, a Tata lorry 640,000/- and a Peugeot 504 car 920,000/-.

Government has now received the report of the Salaries Review Commission. No decision has yet been taken on the recommendations of the commission, but Government has, in an attempt to maintain the purchasing power of the fixed income group, decided to raise wages and salaries in the public sector by 20 per cent by the

end of April 1983.

The sales of treasury bills have been satisfactory but need additional encouragement. Government has decided to alter the rates and with immediate effect the rates shall be:

- Bills of 35 days' maturity from 9 per cent to 10 per cent.
- Bills of 63 days' maturity from 9.5 per cent to 11 per cent.
- Bills of 91 days' maturity from 10 per cent to 12 per cent.

The positive response by the people to Government policies and strategy for the rehabilitation of the economy has been exemplary. The policies and the strategy will continue but will be reviewed from time to time, so as to introduce further measures to speed up the rate of recovery.

Prices for the major crops will be announced preferably between the end of one buying season and the beginning of the next. For example, in the case of cotton and tobacco prices will be announced before planting, and, in the case of coffee, at an appropriate time to give the farmer incentive to improve plant husbandry.

Coffee still remains the major foreign export earner, but other crops as cotton, tobacco and tea have begun to contribute to our foreign exchange earnings. Negotiations have proceeded for funds required for the rehabilitation of the major export crops.

As regards coffee, funds have been obtained from four sources: the African Development Bank, the European Economic Community, the World Bank and the OPEC fund. These funds will enable us to construct new factories for Masaka, Wamala and Banyankole Kwetwara Co-operative Unions.

These funds are also being used to improve the transportation of the crop by acqui-

sition of vehicles, new coffee hullers and the procurement of inputs to improve quality. Machinery for this programme has already arrived in the country and work has already started to instal some of them.

The cotton farmer has responded most positively to Government's call for increased production. Arrangements are being completed for the marketing of this season's cotton crop. Assistance will be given to the unions to improve or restore storage facilities. Spare parts for ginneries are arriving now and baling materials will be made available.

For the export crops it will be Government policy that farmers be paid the price announced by the government, and promptly.

The farmers' positive response to government policies has not been restricted to export crops. Today, everywhere in Uganda there is enough food. This is a most welcome development. Government is now engaged in organising the marketing and export of the surplus food crops.

In September Government removed restrictions on the export of such crops. I call once more upon co-operative unions, private individuals and parastatals to initiate a vigorous export drive for all our produce and commodities.

Fellow citizens, Uganda has the correct policies, the strategy, the resources — both human and material, the capacity, the will and the leadership for the creation of a new progressive, prosperous and happy Uganda. Everyday I work towards that goal. I believe in that goal. I know it will be achieved, and I call upon you to do the same.

I say all this FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY".

Measures Explained

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "President Announces New Measures"]

[Text]

THE new economic measures announced by President Obote on Sunday evening, are a clear indication that the worst is not yet over. The measures show Ugandans have to tighten their belts further.

There are, however, some reliefs that the President effected in his address to the nation.

The price of fuel has gone up with immediate effect. This is because government has decided to withdraw the subsidy on petroleum products.

Oil is a lubricant of an entire economic system. The cost of oil determines the prices of most commodities.

Therefore oil affects every facet of life and its consumption should be reduced and regulated. Unnecessary or luxury driving over weekends ought to be banned.

We enthused sometime ago when government put a ban on unnecessary driving of its vehicles after 7.00 p.m. all over the country. All Ugandans who roll petrol gluttonous cars ought to come under this ban. At the same time importation of diesel powered vehicles, as opposed to petrol would possibly offer further ease.

Against the new fuel prices, fares of all types of motorised transport systems have gone up. Therefore there is doubt that the ordinary Ugandan will feel the pinch.

There is quite a mouthfull to smile about in the mini-package. Where a trader used to spend ages trying to acquire an import license, it is hoped he will now get it within a week.

Import licences which do not require foreign exchange were suspended. Customs duties on several services and goods were reduced.

Salaries and wages of those working in the public sector are to be vaulted by 20 per cent, effective from April 1983. This is to be an incentive to public servants. But the message is clear on the wall that Ugandans shall have to prepare to rebuild this country. It is noble to sacrifice now for the best tomorrow.

CSO: 3400/481

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM REPORTED 'HERE TO STAY'

Visiting Parliamentary Delegates

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text]

THERE are no intentions by the government under the ruling party, Uganda People's Congress (UPC), to legislate against the present multi-party system in Uganda, the Prime Minister Mr Eric Otema Allimadi said in Kampala yesterday.

He was meeting in his office a delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association now in Uganda to run a parliamentary seminar for members of parliament. The seminar starts this morning at the International Conference Centre.

Mr Allimadi told the visiting parliamentarians from Britain and Zambia that the Uganda government so valued highly the parliamentary democracy that it would not initiate of support the idea of creating a one-party system in the country.

He said that since the 1980 general elections there have been notable achievements in the economic and political fields and the government now was working doubly hard to bring about better changes for development throughout the country.

The Prime Minister briefed them about the security situation in the country and said the security forces had dislodged bandits in all areas they were operating from.

He criticised the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) for its "hostile propaganda" against the government and the people of Uganda. "It seems BBC is trying to put Uganda on a public trial," he added.

He said the Uganda government has protested strongly to the BBC over its hostility and hoped that in future international mass media would act responsibly and objectively while reporting on events in the country.

On foreign aid Mr Allimadi said Uganda appreciated assistance from her friends but he stressed it was of paramount importance that for effective recovery of the country, Uganda had a resolute responsibility to rehabilitate her nation.

The Prime Minister also emphasised the government's stand on the refugees in Uganda, adding that the issue of the Rwandese refugees had been exaggerated in the international press.

The government fully observed the relevant international laws and conventions regarding the refugees staying in Uganda, he said. The government also had no intentions of expelling the Rwandese refugees from the country.

The leader of the delegation Sir Hector Morno, hailed the country's efforts towards the reconstruction of the economic and political image of the nation.

Mr Morno observed that their presence in Uganda to organise the seminar for Ugandan parliamentarians would be worthwhile and a great value to the country.

The delegation which includes the deputy Speaker of Zambia's National Assembly, Mr R.V. Chota, held discussions with Uganda's Speaker of National Assembly Mr Francis Butagira before they called on the Deputy Mayor of Kampala Mr Dent Ochaya Lakidi, at the Mayor's Parlour, City Hall.

The group also visited Makerere University and held talks with the Vice Chancellor, Prof Asavia Wandira, the deputy Vice Chancellor, Prof Ginyera Pincwa, university secretary, Dr Michael Owiny

and the Academic Registrar, Mr Benard Onyango.

The top university staff briefed the delegation about the prevailing problems at the university.

Prof Wandira called on the Commonwealth institutions to look at some of the problems the university was facing and see if they could assist.

The delegation also visited the office of the leader of the Opposition where they were welcomed and briefed by Mr Sebana Kizito (Kampala South) deputising for Mr Paulo Semogerere, now out of the country, and Dr Ojok Mulozi (Kampala East).

The meetings were attended by the Chairman, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Uganda, Mr K. Karegyesa, the Clerk to the National Assembly, Mr Ochwo.

Government Said Supporting Democracy

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 25 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Multi-Party Democracy"]

[Text]

THE popularly elected government of the UPC, strives and has vowed to remain democratic. This is what a government which permits multi-party democracy should strive to uphold.

Parliamentary democracy which was marred by the military regime in Uganda is by all indications back. The liberty and freedom of expression, which the DP has, earns credit, for what democracy is.

As the Prime Minister of this country

said recently to a delegation of Commonwealth parliamentarians, the UPC government will not legislate against the present multi-party system. The delegation is in Uganda to conduct a seminar for MPs. Ugandans are only too pleased to have institutionalised democracy back on the scene. We have the assurance of the Prime Minister that the UPC has no dreams at all of abolishing parliamentary democracy.

Uganda like any other country has enemies abroad. They may be nationals or foreigners who have vested interests within. The voice of these enemies should not sound out more than that of genuine patriots. At the moment, the voice of the patriots is feeble, having been weakened by a bias formented by self conceited leaders of unpopular factions. These factions fighting verbally and prominently in the bush have deceived the free world of what is happening in Uganda. The problems may be many, but we shall overcome them.

Uganda is a free country with a homogeneous citizenary. These citizens cherish life of peace and tranquility. That is why they voted UPC into power, other than the DP, UPM or CP. We would appeal to the enemies of this country, to revisit their bases of grudges and give the people's choice a chance to do what it feels right. Depriving the people's choice the chance to implement its ideal policies, is tantamount to fighting the people who voted in the government.

Some enemies of this country are people who have failed to show Ugandans their nationalism. Nationalism does not lie in fighting against one's country, but in fighting for it.

It is only too unfortunate that these enemies have pocketed distinguished international media like the BBC, Voice of America and the newspapers especially in the U.K. These mediums have leashed out an orgy of hostile propaganda against Uganda. As Mr Allimadi said, they seem to be putting Uganda on a public trial. It is a challenge to the BBC and the others to revisit their attitude on this country.

Against the background of these allegations and malice, Ugandans are resolutely determined to uphold parliamentary democracy. The commonwealth parliamentary delegation should play a vital role in informing all commonwealth affiliated parliaments that things in Uganda are not as the government's enemies have for long insisted it is like.

ZAMBIA

NO THIRD CHANCE FOR LIBYA TO HOLD OAU SUMMIT

MB041254 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Zambia and all African countries which believe that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) must survive should be pleased about developments that the twice-failed 19th summit may not necessarily have to be held in Tripoli.

It is also gratifying that if that happens the current chairman, Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya (the longest to have held the seat), may not have to hand over to Libya's Muammar Qadhafi.

Certainly it is a disgrace to Africa that it cannot put its house in order and meet over the problems for which the OAU was formed.

If the Council of Ministers had boobed by admitting the Sahrawi Democratic Republic (SADR), it is the prerogative and duty of the OAU at its heads of state summit to discuss the issue and find a solution.

Unfortunately last August the scheduled meeting was aborted because those who opposed the admission were not prepared to talk and instead stayed away.

A committee of six, which included Zambia, was set up to sound opinion and drum up support to have the summit reconvened.

All seemed to have gone according to expectations to have it called but a question of who would represent Chad cropped up.

Surely the host country should have been magnanimous enough not to have taken sides by supporting deposed Chadian leader Goukouni Weddeye. That in itself led to the collapse of the second summit.

Now a team of twelve nations, of which Zambia is one, has been charged with a third trial. It must not fail.

The "organizing committee" should focus its attention on the survival of the OAU and not which capital will host the meeting or which leader should be chairman.

Libya has failed twice and should not be given another chance to host the meeting. The trips made by poor countries like Zambia to Tripoli and other countries to canvass for the OAU are costly.

The OAU has permanent headquarters in Addis Ababa which has ample facilities for a summit. The venue for the reconvened meeting should therefore be there.

Let the heads of state meet in Africa Hall, discuss African and related issues without preconditions and elect by ballot, among those who have not been chairmen before, who will take over from President Moi.

We are convinced that Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu, who is in our midst today, will take this opportunity to talk with his host President Kaunda and the other heads of state attending the preferential trade area meeting in Lusaka about the failure of the OAU.

The present African leaders will not be forgiven by posterity if, in their time, the OAU disentangles.

CSO: 3400/551

ANTICORRUPTION BODY HAS PROBED HALF OF COMPLAINTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

THE ANTI-Corruption Commission has launched a thorough investigation into over 20 of the 40 complaints of alleged corruption reported so far, its Chairman, Mr Justice William Bruce-Lyle, said yesterday.

He said the commission was now fully operational and the public should stop "witch-hunting" and rumour-mongering" and direct all complaints to the commission.

"We are going to record everything, no matter how frivolous, scanty or hostile the complaint may be. No complaint will end up in the waste-paper basket before any investigations are done," he assured.

The chairman said this in Lusaka to mark the launching of the operational phase of the commission which came into being this year following the enactment of the Corruption Practices Act.

The commission officially came into force last Friday with the publication of a statutory instrument in the Government Gazette.

He said the commission would accept complaints even from people who preferred to remain anonymous

and has further guaranteed that complainants who disclose their identity will have their names "shielded" by the commission.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle said it was high time people stopped making unsubstantiated allegations from "anti-kills," "roof-tops" and other forums and instead start directing their reports to the commission.

The commission would carry out "exhaustive investigations" into all reports which would fall under the ambit of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Some of the complaints made so far did not fall under the Act and the people who filed the reports were advised accordingly.

But, Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle assured the public that the commission would take all reports seriously because "there is no smoke without fire."

He was happy with the encouraging response from the public. All the 40 reports were made in the last three weeks and he was hopeful more complaints would be forthcoming as soon as more members of the public were enlightened on the commission's activities.

Stressing the independent nature of the commission, the chairman said: "We have had no obstruction so far in our investigations and we do not anticipate any."

The commission needed the confidence and support of the public to succeed.

"We, in turn, will do our best not to betray this confidence."

He allayed fears that some of his officers would undertake random investigations without his knowledge. All investigations will only begin after the written authority of the commission.

ner.

This was a vital safeguard in the Act to ensure that officers refrained from launching arbitrary probes into certain cases which may not deserve to be investigated.

The commission has intensified its publicity campaign to enlighten the public on its functions and thereby encourage as many people as possible to forward their complaints.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle lauded the formation of the commission, pointing out that in other countries such bodies took too long to become operational because of a number of problems.

The commission would be willing to address seminars and give lectures

because it was through such exchanges with the public that it would detect flaws, if any, in the Act and suggest early amendments.

Mr Justice Bruce-Lyle was satisfied with the calibre of the initial "crop of investigation officers" and said the commission would establish regional offices in Livingstone and the Copperbelt as well as the provinces when more funds are available.

Currently all complaints by people in areas where the commission has no offices would be passed on to Lusaka through the police.

He said the commission had established good liaison with the police.

CSO: 3400/557

THREE JAPANESE GRANT AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA AND Japan yesterday signed three grant aid agreements amounting to K4.7 million for the supply of rice, agricultural chemicals and transport equipment and machinery for road construction and maintenance in Zambia.

Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma signed for Zambia while Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki signed for his country.

As a result of the agreements, Zambia will receive K1.75 million worth of rice, K1.11 million worth of agricultural chemicals and K1.85 million worth of equipment and machinery necessary for the road construction and maintenance from Japan.

Speaking after the brief

ceremony Prof. Goma said the assistance had come at an opportune time.

"You may be aware Your Excellency that we are trying to diversify our economy from one dependent on copper to agriculture."

He said Zambia was at the moment going through financial difficulties and "this is why in this world of inter-dependence, your assistance is greatly appreciated."

He noted that over the years, the amount of economic co-operation and assistance from Japan to Zambia has been increasing.

CSO: 3400/557

SAUDI ARABIA TO PROVIDE LOANS TO FINANCE SIX PROSPECTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Dec 82 p 1

[Text]

SAUDI ARABIA is to lend Zambia a total of K76 million to finance six development projects.

The increase in the loan from K70 million to K76 million was confirmed yesterday when Saudi Arabia and Zambia signed a K4.8 million loan to help in the financing of the construction of grain sheds.

Saudi Arabian Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Mohammad Alsugair signed the agreement on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Fund for Development in Africa while Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane signed for Zambia.

Mr Alsugair said the K19 million loan agreement signed earlier this year between the two countries would be utilised to finance the Solwezi-Ikelenge Road project.

He said the loan agreements marked the beginning of the Saudi Fund's operations in Zambia and also the start of a new era of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

Although Saudi Arabia was a developing country, she would not hesitate to assist other friendly countries in the Third World, especially those in Africa, he said.

Mr Musokotwane welcomed the loan and said it would increase the

country's grain storage capacity after the construction of 20 covered grain sheds in various districts.

He said each grain shed would provide storage facilities for 2,500 tonnes of maize, thereby providing a total storage of 50,000 tonnes.

The loans are repayable in 20 years with a five-year grace period.

Later Agriculture and Water Development Minister Unia Mwila told Mr Alsugair that Zambia's main priority was to develop the agricultural sector due to falling copper prices.

The minister said it was in this regard that the Fund should help in the construction of dams and irrigation system so that people could grow food in the absence of sufficient rains.

Mr Mwila added that the country faced problems in land clearing before it could start planting because of thick forests.

In reply, Mr Alsugair said his country was ready to finance main projects in the agricultural sector where Zambia faced a lot of problems.

Mr Alsugair also said financing the irrigation system and construction of dams was not a problem so long as Zambia supplied adequate feasibility studies.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA SAYS CUBA DOES 'GOD'S WORK'

MB031516 Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda said yesterday that Zambia and Cuba must consolidate the fight against the contradictions of those who claim to be Christians and yet perpetrate exploitation of man by man.

Speaking when he introduced Vice-President Juan Almeida Bosque to the UNIP [United National Independent Party] National Council at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka, Dr Kaunda said Cuba was engaged in God's work for the oppressed people, which was more than what most Christians were doing.

He pointed out that there was nothing Christian about apartheid or other forms of exploitation being perpetrated by those who call themselves Christians in the developed world.

The president said these are the contradictions that Cuba, Zambia and other progressive nations must continue to fight against.

He said unlike these nations, Cuba was giving practical help and doing God's work for oppressed people all over the world and told the National Council that it provided doctors and teachers to 26 countries in the Third World.

He added that Cuba, being highly advanced in science and technology, wanted to share this knowledge with other developing nations.

The president said it was for this that Zambia admired the people of Cuba and their leader Dr Castro, who, Dr Kaunda said, was leading a people's revolution not only in his country but for all oppressed people.

He told the visitor that in Zambia, the Cubans had genuine friends with whom they should work together to leave the world a better place than they found it.

Dr Kaunda said by introducing Mr Bosque to the council he was according him an opportunity to meet the nation at large because it was represented there by leaders at all levels.

This was a symbol of the deep-rooted ties that exist between Cuba and Zambia.

Mr Bosque thanked Dr Kuanda for the opportunity to meet the National Council and conveyed fraternal greetings from the party, government and people of Cuba.

He said like their Zambian counterparts, the Cuban people were actively engaged in the fight against underdevelopment, as well as imperialism through the Non-aligned Movement.

Mr Bosque said the Third World must defend themselves against forces such as the United States which was attempting to take the world back to the era of world wars through its huge nuclear power resources.

He added that the U.S. political short sightedness was a danger to the world.

The vice-president expressed optimism that despite South Africa's aggression and illegal occupation of Namibia, the people shall triumph.

He wished the council good deliberations and hoped that it would come up with resolution which would benefit the people.

CSO: 3400/551

MUGABE'S RELIANCE ON U.S. INTERVENTION CLAIMED

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Dec 82 p 7

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier, LE MONDE Special Envoy]

[Text] Crook's Corner (Zimbabwe)--In this season, the Limpopo River is only a border of sand. A herd wanders over its banks in search of unlikely coolness. In the shade of a baobab tree, a peasant watches over gourds of drinking water. Below, an "island" points its tongue of green into the middle of the river. Three countries border on this spot: Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. Two weak allies face an overly powerful, aggressive and disliked neighbor. Soldiers watch one another through binoculars from opposite banks. This isolated corner is one of southern Africa's hot spots.

Not far from here, a patrol surprised and killed three heavily armed white soldiers in August. Former Rhodesians, they had joined Pretoria's forces. Their black companions were able to fade into the brush. Their bodies were displayed for journalists and diplomats stationed in Harare. An officer of the Fourth Brigade, whom we met in the field, showed us the exact location of the attack on a map: halfway between the Limpopo and Nuanetsi Rivers and 5 kilometers from the Mozambique border. General Viljoen, commander-in-chief of the South African Army, was not able to deny the incident. He pleaded innocence. His men, he maintained, were "apparently" carrying out "an unauthorized mission." (LE MONDE 29-30 August).

Pretoria had already used the expression a year ago at the time of the South African mercenaries' unfortunate venture in the Seychelles. Few Zimbabweans, black or white, take this too convenient explanation at face value. According to good sources in Harare, the commando's "mission" was to hit railroad shops in Zimbabwe in order to increase the effectiveness of the sabotage activities being conducted in Mozambique by the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance].

In Harare, the affair has been blown a bit out of proportion. The prime minister, Mr Mugabe, denounced this "flagrant and unprovoked aggression." He saw in it a "new phase" in Pretoria's program to "destabilize Zimbabwe." Until now, although unable to furnish any proof, Zimbabwe suspected its neighbor of having had some part in certain bad blows: the destruction of the Inkomo ammunition depot,

the assassination of the ANC representative to Zimbabwe and the attack on the Thornhill air base. In August, for the first time Mr Mugabe was able to provide material proof that Pretoria was organizing or at least "covering" clandestine military operations against his country.

He found some unexpected allies among the perpetrators of these base operations. Certain former Rhodesians, furious that their new employer had publicly disavowed them--with the notable effect of depriving the families of soldiers killed in combat of the right to a pension--made some interesting disclosures to South African journalists which were censored in Pretoria but picked up by the Harare press. Their comrades who died in Zimbabwe were indeed, they contended, "on an official mission." "We are treated," one of them observed, "like cannon fodder." They noted that the Ministry of Defense in Pretoria shelters a "center for destabilization" of countries in the region.*

"You will find your graves in Zimbabwe," Mugabe lambasts his neighbors to the south. This strong language does not alter his practical attitude at all. The South African commercial mission in Harare continues to issue visas. South African Airways freely publishes its advertising in Zimbabwe newspapers. Mr Mugabe provides financial assistance to the Namibian SWAPO, but rules out any military support to ANC and PAC South African black nationalists. He has toned down his attacks on the "5,000 mercenaries" recruited from among former "auxiliaries" supporting Bishop Muzorewa. These past few months, he has referred only once to this "secret army," assembled in the Phalaborna camp in northern Transvaal according to him.

A Destabilization Campaign?

Nevertheless, as far as Mr Mugabe is concerned, the objective of South Africa's strategy remains the same: to upset the multiracial experiment in progress in Zimbabwe in order to reinforce the legitimacy of the apartheid system. Is the Pretoria administration conducting a systematic destabilization campaign against Zimbabwe? An increasing number of leaders and businessmen are convinced of this, such as this high level white official, a renowned economist: "One year ago," he says, "I thought I discerned a certain ambivalence in South Africa's policy toward Zimbabwe. Botha seemed to be hesitating over which path to follow. At the time, I preached moderation and understanding in their business circles. I fear I was not heard. South Africa is demonstrating an increasing hostility toward our country. It is using all the means of pressure it has available."

This hardline is noticeable in many areas. The logistical support provided to the MNR through disrupting Mozambique railroad traffic contributes to prolonging Zimbabwe's dependence on the South African network. Insurance companies now refuse to cover the risks run by cargo shipped via Mozambique; 80 percent of the goods purchased and sold by Zimbabwe pass through South African rail stations and ports. Only the petroleum supply--of strategic importance, it is true--escapes this dependency, thanks to the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline. Zimbabwe is rapidly rebuilding its stockpiles of this commodity.

* These remarks were published by the Harare weekly SUNDAY MAIL of 5 September.

"Pretoria's food policy is aggressive," notes Mr Denis Norman, minister of agriculture. To get the better of Zimbabwe, the only other country on the continent which exports grain, South Africa sells its corn surpluses at cheap prices. Trapped by a generous price policy which has stimulated production, Zimbabwe cannot be competitive with its neighbor. The result: it is losing important regional markets. For example, this year Zambia will purchase 500,000 tons of corn, basically from South Africa.

The some 30,000 black Zimbabweans formerly employed in South Africa, especially in the mines, have returned home at Pretoria's request. Their contracts have not been renewed. On the other hand, the stranglehold of South African interests over Zimbabwe mining companies is intact. Some representatives of large sectors of South African industry--steelmaking, energy--come to Harare to "lure away" qualified white manpower. By means of small announcements in the local press or telephone contact, they offer Zimbabwean managers attractive working conditions on the other side of the Limpopo.

South Africa remains the major customer and major supplier of Zimbabwe, who sells it one third of its manufactured products for export. After having recovered some stability, bilateral trade is again largely in South Africa's favor. During the first half of 1982, Zimbabwe's trade deficit with Pretoria was double what it was last year. Several factors explain this worsened situation. Zimbabwe needs to increase its purchases of durable goods to hasten modernization of an industrial apparatus which has become decrepit. The increase in production costs and the depreciation of the rand in relation to the Zimbabwe dollar--20 percent in 1 year--have weakened the competitiveness of national products. For Pretoria, it is cheaper to import cotton from the United States or Latin America than from Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the deep-rooted suspicion of their neighbor in some South African business circles hardly encourages their good will. Zimbabwe has lost some orders, especially in the textile sector.

Nevertheless, there was good news this year in the chapter of bilateral relations. Pretoria has agreed to renew the preferential trade agreement linking the two countries. Under the terms of this treaty, Zimbabwean products are exported to South Africa without restriction, where they avoid practically any customs duties. This concession by Mr Botha results largely from the strong pressure exerted by the EEC and the United States. Mr Chester Crocker, American deputy secretary of state for African affairs, was very insistent on this point with Pretoria.

Under these conditions, it is not surprising that Zimbabwe expects Washington to be a moderating influence. This is the reason for the interest in welcoming American investment here. "The greater the United States' economic commitments in our country," says Mr Roger Riddell, head of the chamber of Industry, "the more they will bring South Africa to reason."

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